

Herald Tribune

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THE WEATHER — PARIS: Monday, cloudy. Temp 13-24 (55-75). Tuesday: clear. LONDON: Monday, showers with some sun. Temp 13-18 (55-64). Tuesday, similar. CHANNEL: Rough. WIND: Monday, strong. Temp 15-20 (59-68). Tuesday, strong. Temp 16-21 (61-70). NEW YORK: Monday, fair. Temp 20-31 (68-87). Tuesday, fair. Temp 21-32 (70-90).

Austria	12 S	Kenya	20 S
Belgium	20 B.F.	Lebanon	20 B.F.
Denmark	3.30 O.K.	Luxembourg	20 B.F.
Egypt	40 P	Morocco	2.75 O
Finland	2.50 F.M.	Netherlands	1.50 F.
France	3.00 F.	Nigeria	20 K
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Norway	20 K
Greece	20 P	Peru	20 P
India	18 D.S.	Spain	40 P
Iran	20 P	Sweden	2.75 S.K.
Israel	18 D.S.	Switzerland	2.75 S.K.
Italy	400 L	Turkey	2.75 S.K.
		U.S. Military (E)	20 D
		Yugoslavia	20 D

No. 29,688 PARIS, MONDAY, JULY 24, 1978 Established 1887



Jack Drummond set out to rob banks to get realistic detail for a novel but he found death was no fiction.

The Case of the Overeager Author

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 23 (AP) — Jack Drummond was a struggling mystery writer who was convinced he could obtain realism only by experiencing crime firsthand — so he decided to become a bank robber.

But the Astoria, N.Y., man never got a chance to put his plan into action. He was shot and killed by police who said he pulled a gun while they tried to question him June 15.

Police finally were able to identify Mr. Drummond, 55, from photographs provided by relatives who were located last week through a Long Island, N.Y., library card found in Mr. Drummond's possession.

His unfinished manuscript outlined the bizarre plan that he

I'm a bank robber. Beginning tomorrow . . . That's chancy but what isn't? I'll work alone . . . ONE MAN, ONE TOWN, THREE BANKS, ONE DAY! . . . it shouldn't take that much additional time.

He feared might lead to his death. Mr. Drummond had mailed a letter and the manuscript, entitled "Bank Robber," to his daughter in New York, who subsequently sent the material to police here.

His manuscript began: "I'm a bank robber. Beginning tomorrow. . . . But the day he attempted to put it into action he was stopped for questioning after a Columbus man told police he saw a man donning a wig in a parking lot about six blocks from the nearest bank."

Mr. Drummond pulled a gun, police said, but an officer blocked his arm and Mr. Drummond's shot was deflected overhead. Three other officers then opened fire, killing Mr. Drummond, police said.

Police said a bus depot locker key found on Mr. Drummond's body opened a locker with clothing and an airport rental invoice indicating Mr. Drummond had piloted a light plane from Farmingdale, a Long Island community.

Also found on the body were several brown sacks with the

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Israel Vetoes Sinai Move; Egypt Condemns Impasse

Cabinet Rejects Idea Of Unilateral Gesture

Sadat Proclaims Begin Is Sole Block to Peace

JERUSALEM, July 23 — The Israeli Cabinet voted today to turn down an Egyptian call for the unilateral return of Mount Sinai and the town of El Arish, but Prime Minister Menachem Begin suggested a Middle East settlement by stages if that is what Cairo wants.

"Nobody can get anything for nothing," he told reporters after the government rejected Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's suggestion to transfer control of the two sites in Sinai as a gesture toward renewing peace talks.

Israeli government sources said a reciprocal move could involve Egypt's recognition of Israeli settlements in northeastern Sinai or the retention of air bases set up since the Israeli conquest of the desert peninsula in 1967.

"If we can have an agreement based on reciprocity on such partial issues, I think it would be a positive development in the direction of a comprehensive peace treaty," Mr. Begin said.

Mr. Sadat made the proposal in a meeting with Israeli Defense Minister Ezer Weizman in Austria as a way of getting Middle East peace negotiations moving again.

CAIRO, July 23 — Egyptian Foreign Minister Mohammed Ibrahim Kamel said today that the Israeli Cabinet decision not to return two areas in the Israeli-occupied Sinai as a peace gesture illustrates once more that the Israelis are not showing any readiness to budge from their position in order to achieve peace in the Middle East.

Mr. Kamel made the comment shortly after Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin revealed the Cabinet decision following a lengthy Cabinet session.



Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, during his address.

Africans Warn the U.S. On Rhodesia Sanctions

By David B. Ottaway

EL ARISH is one of the major towns of the Sinai Peninsula, which Israel captured from Egypt in the 1967 war.

Although rejecting Mr. Sadat's proposal, Mr. Begin said he would support a resumption of direct peace negotiations between Israel and Egypt and said the talks could take place "at the choice and convenience of President Sadat."

He also said he expects that the contacts between the Israeli and Egyptian foreign ministers, who met at Leeds Castle outside London last week, will be renewed shortly at the U.S. listening post in the Sinai.

Mr. Sadat said yesterday that the only obstacle to a quick peace agreement in the Middle East is the "expansionist ambition" of Prime Minister Begin.

He made public what has been an undeclared aim of Egyptian negotiating policy for some time — to undermine Mr. Begin, whom Mr. Sadat regards as an inflexible fanatic, in the hope of seeing him replaced by another Israeli leader more responsive to Egypt's proposals.

The president did not specifically rule out a resumption of direct peace negotiations, but he left very little room for optimism about progress toward an agreement so long as Mr. Begin heads the Israeli government.

'Within Hours'

"If Israel really wants peace, peace can be established within hours," he said in a nationally televised speech. "The only obstacle is that the prime minister believes he can have peace, and security guarantees, and recognition, and the land. We say, peace yes. Security guarantees for both sides, yes. Good neighborly relations, yes. Recognition, yes. But the land and sovereignty, no. A thousand times no. We do not bargain over the land."

Mr. Sadat also ordered the dissolution of the Arab Socialist Union, which until last year was the only legal political organization in the country, attacked the other existing political parties for alleged abuses of the political liberalization he has

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Trial May Be Approaching

Corruption Charges Filed Against Indira Gandhi

NEW DELHI, July 23 (AP) — The government has filed preliminary documents in court accusing former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and five others of criminal conspiracy to procure 139 jeeps in the national election campaign last year.

The filing yesterday is but another in a series of moves to tighten a legal web around Mrs. Gandhi. Earlier this month, the government of Prime Minister Morarji Desai filed six information reports in a metropolitan court on its investigation of alleged abuses by her fallen regime.

One of those reports accuses her of entering into a conspiracy to de-

clare India's 1975-77 national emergency without justification and in violation of laws and the constitution. The government plans to ask the Supreme Court to advise whether a special court can be set up for trial of this and other cases against Mrs. Gandhi.

She is already being prosecuted for refusal to testify to an official inquiry commission investigating alleged abuses by her regime. Conviction could bar her from politics.

Mrs. Gandhi, 60, was in southern India this weekend for a series of speeches in a campaign for a political comeback. She has charged that all the cases are politically inspired.

Already Arrested

The jeep case, first brought in the form of a preliminary information report on Oct. 3, put Mrs. Gandhi in jail briefly then. She was arrested by the Central Bureau of Investigation, India's equivalent of the U.S. FBI, but a magistrate ordered her released the next morning because no evidence was ready.

The "charge sheets" — which amount to requests to approve bringing the accused to trial — were filed in a Delhi sessions court against Mrs. Gandhi, a former chemicals and fertilizer minister, P.C. Sethi, Mrs. Gandhi's former private secretary, R.K. Dhawan, a stenographer and two businessmen, Jit Paul and Suresh Vasudeva.

Mrs. Gandhi's 11 years in power ended with the elections of March last year.

She was arrested and jailed briefly by the new government, gaining public sympathy from the arrest.

The charge sheets accused the six of a conspiracy and criminal misconduct in getting a Bombay firm to supply 139 jeeps without charge for the election campaign. The charges under India's Prevention of Corruption Act carry a maximum prison sentence of seven years.

Arms Fund Fraud Damages Smith's Popularity

Scandal Saps White Morale in Rhodesia

JOHANNESBURG, July 23 (NYT) — Word that high-ranking Rhodesian officials are involved in a multimillion-dollar scheme to divert large amounts from a secret arms-buying fund into private Swiss bank accounts has shaken morale in that country's white minority as few events since the rebellion against Britain 13 years ago.

The government of Prime Minister Ian Smith went to extraordinary lengths to hush up the scandal, placing tight censorship on all domestic reports and on dispatches filed by foreign journalists in Salisbury.

But important details have appeared in the South African press and have spread by word of mouth throughout Rhodesia, according to travelers arriving here.

Three of the six men known to have been involved in the swindle

• White House to fight Senate bid to end Rhodesian trade embargo. Page 3.

French N-Test Said in Pacific

PAPEETE, Tahiti, July 23 (AP) — France has conducted its most powerful underground nuclear test ever, the newspaper La Depeche de Tahiti reported today.

The paper carried only a single sentence on the story in a last-minute news flash, and said that the test was conducted Wednesday.

In Paris, a spokesman for the Defense Ministry would not confirm or deny the report. French authorities refused comment on atomic testing in the South Pacific atoll of Mururoa since 1975, when international pressure forced them to shift from atmospheric testing.

Banzer Resigns Under Air Force Threat

Pereda Takes Power in Bolivian Coup

LA PAZ, Bolivia, July 23 (UPI) — President Hugo Banzer resigned and handed over the Bolivian government to Gen. Juan Pereda when the air force threatened to bomb the presidential palace, La Paz radio reported yesterday.

The coup, which military sources said could have led to civil war, ended Friday night with Gen. Banzer's abrupt resignation and the swearing in of Gen. Pereda, his longtime protégé, as the new president.

In a brief inaugural speech, Gen. Pereda vowed "Communism will not win" in Bolivia and later warned he would not permit "extremist opposition."

In Washington, a State Department spokesman said: "We regret that the events in Bolivia seem to have interrupted the electoral process which had been set in motion. We hope that this interruption is temporary and that the new government will renew the process."

Yesterday, Gen. Pereda's press



Gen. Juan Pereda

will include both civilians and military.

According to radio reports, Gen. Banzer capitulated after the air force, which had backed Gen. Pereda, threatened to bomb the presidential palace in the capital.

Gen. Pereda had won the July 9 elections in Bolivia — the first in the country in 12 years — but asked a court to overturn the balancing following charges by his opposition of widespread fraud.

Gen. Banzer first said he would resign as scheduled Aug. 6 and in the absence of an officially elected successor, hand over the government to a military junta.

It was to counter what he called threatened "chaos and violence" from the left because of the political vacuum that Gen. Pereda moved in the city of Santa Cruz. Army and air force units loyal to Gen. Pereda seized the Santa Cruz

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No Apparent Political Pattern

Erratic Terrorist Attacks Grow in Italy

By Henry Tanner

ROME, July 23 (NYT) — Italy has been plagued during the last few weeks by a rapidly increasing number of terrorist attacks that follow no discernible pattern and cannot be traced to any of the known terrorist organizations such as the Red Brigades.

Cases of arson, bombings, car burnings and industrial sabotage are reported each day throughout the country. They occur in the normally peaceful south as well as in the industrial cities of the north, where terrorism has been most frequent in the past. The number of reported incidents ranges from a few to 10 or more a day. Many obviously are not reported.

Two days ago, at four in the morning, the headquarters of the

regional government of Rome was heavily damaged in a blast that awakened sleepers throughout the historic center of the city.

Two days earlier a major fire destroyed the main building of the architecture department of the University of Rome.

Burnings, Bombings

Typical incidents include a professor's car burned outside his home in Rome, a restaurant and a bakery damaged by Molotov cocktails in Milan, shots fired at police harracks, and an explosive detonated in a tax collector's office.

None of the attacks of this kind has been claimed by either the Red Brigades or Prima Linea, the country's two most active terrorist

groups, which are continuing their operations fitfully in more spectacular, publicized ways.

Two days ago, the secretary-general of the merchants association of Turin, Salvatore Russo, was shot in the legs by three terrorists who forced their way into his office. The attackers fled, leaving their signature "Prima Linea" painted on the office wall.

Four days earlier, seven members of the same organization overpowered the guards at the regional computer center, also in Turin, and blew up part of the installations. Both attacks were claimed by Prima Linea, a group that has carried out an increasing number of operations.

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Cabinet Criticizes Opposition

The Cabinet also lashed out at leaders of the Labor Party opposition, who have called for a co-ordinated vote and suggested that the prime minister's physical and mental health are in doubt.

Former Prime Minister Golda Meir renewed the attack tonight, criticizing Mr. Begin for revealing that opposition leader Shimon

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NEARING THE FINISH — The Tour de France sweeps along the Champs-Elysees in Paris, the last lap of the endurance bicycle race. Bernard Hinault of France was the overall winner, by nearly 4 minutes, in his debut. Article, Page 13.

W. German Tests 'Poor Man's Rocket'

Arms Unlikely in Shaba Missile Site

By Joseph Fitchett

BONN, July 23 (IHT) — The biggest rocket range outside the Soviet Union is a vast, barely accessible site in Zaire's Shaba province, where a private West German company is testing its design for a cheap rocket capable of launching satellites.

Zaire's President Mobutu Sese Seko carved out the 100,000-square-kilometer site for a Stuttgart-based firm, Orbital Transport und Raketen AG. OTRAG's scientist-owner Lutz Kayser is attempting to develop a rocket that he claims would cost half as much as a U.S.-made launch vehicle, such as the space shuttle, thus allowing Third World countries to afford military reconnaissance, communications and resource-sensing. In its Shaba testing ground, nearly half as big as West Germany, OTRAG enjoys virtual extraterritorial sovereignty, including an air service that is the only way in.

Partly because of secrecy, the OTRAG project has conjured sinister images of a conspiracy in cen-

tral Africa to develop secret weapons. Soviet and East German critics allege that OTRAG is a cover for West German attempts, with CIA help, to violate postwar arms curbs on West Germany by developing a German missile similar to the U.S. Cruise missile. Africans have accused OTRAG of working with South Africa to develop military rockets. The allegations sting: Africans have not forgotten the 1975 incident when a ranking West German general traveled secretly to South Africa to discuss possible nuclear cooperation.

West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt acknowledged that the company's operations are an "embarrassment," but officials here maintain that the company has broken no laws.

Tax Loophole?

There is another intriguing explanation about why OTRAG is really up to officials here point out that the research program for a "poor man's rocket" is a lucrative tax haven for West German investors. The initial \$50 million came mainly from doctors, lawyers and dentists, and as long as OTRAG operates at a loss, these high-bracket taxpayers are able to claim significant deductions. OTRAG's tax attractions appear to guarantee that Mr. Kayser can raise the \$200 million he estimates he will need to get his "rockets" into commercial production by 1981. Officially, Zaire gets its \$37.5 million annual rent only when OTRAG makes a profit. But President Mobutu has close personal links with Mr. Kayser — with Mr. Mobutu's authorization, OTRAG planes handle special flights to and within Shaba province.

Whatever OTRAG's dealings are, West German officials here complain about a Soviet campaign to smear West Germany. "We are convinced OTRAG is developing a rocket for peaceful purposes, not military use, in conformity with European agreements governing arms production," a senior official in the Foreign Office said. All of OTRAG's manufacturing is done in Stuttgart under normal controls; only testing is done in Zaire.

An angry official here disclosed "The Soviets know exactly what OTRAG is doing because a Soviet team visited the Stuttgart plant." In addition, Soviet, as well as U.S., satellites regularly pass over the Shaba range.

No Treaty Violation

The Western European Union Council, asked last month about whether Bonn was circumventing the 1954 Brussels Treaty that forbids West Germany to build rockets as weapons, said it was satisfied that the OTRAG rockets did not violate arms-production limitations. The council said that military experts will inspect OTRAG production.

West German experts say that OTRAG's technology is simple. Mr. Kayser plans to bind together a cluster of cheap rockets, like a

bunch of asparagus stalks, to lift into earth orbit a 1-ton, and eventually a 10-ton, payload. The idea is to use simplified electronics and engines made from simple components — like windshield-wiper motors that open and close valves controlling the fuel flow. The cheap fuel is essentially a mixture of nitric acid and heating oil, used in wartime V2s.

Whether this design will prove economical is debatable, West German scientists say. So far, in three tests, it has not worked.

Little Use as Weapons

What is not in doubt is that the OTRAG rockets have little foreseeable application as weapons. An official West German assessment, made available here to embassies, concluded that they were "scarcely likely to figure in any country's military plans" because the rockets require 1 to 10 hours to be fueled and can stay fueled only four hours before they must be fired. They cannot be used as strategic missiles because they lack warheads, a control system for final approach and a re-entry body; for tactical use, they lack a warhead and fire-control system and their design was too bulky and immobile. Moreover, the design is "unsuitable for flying a ballistic artillery trajectory."

In addition, OTRAG probably would hesitate to sell the "poor man's rocket" because the simple technology could be copied by a customer using conventional materials. Instead, OTRAG wants to rent its system for satellite launches so, logically, its military applications would be restricted to reconnaissance satellites — but then only if a client government was ready to risk an expensive bought satellite on an untried OTRAG launch vehicle.

Visitor's Impression

This impression of OTRAG was confirmed by a recent visitor to the Shaba site who found a single concrete launch ramp, a derrick for raising and refueling the rocket and a primitive control bunker. Allowed to move freely without an OTRAG escort, the visitor, a trained observer, found no roads leading to other installations. OTRAG's need for such a vast domain apparently is explained not by secret bases (which would be detected by satellites), but by the need to salvage test rockets that veer wildly and fall miles away. The most impressive facility was a long airport runway being extended to 4,000 meters and capable of handling large planes on trans-Africa flights. It is being used by OTRAG's planes, which were active in the relief operations after the March invasion of Shaba.

Although OTRAG has the Shaba concession until 2000, reports here say that Mr. Kayser, perhaps unnerved by Zaire's instability, is prospecting for new sites in Brazil or Indonesia. His move from sensitive Shaba would be welcome in Bonn, but officials here are cautious about leaning too hard on OTRAG because Mr. Kayser has promised to create 2,000 new jobs in Stuttgart.

Africans Warn the U.S. On Rhodesia Sanctions

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ment "until complete, genuine freedom and independence" are achieved. This year's meeting was the most heavily attended since the OAU's founding in 1963. It came to a weary close yesterday afternoon after a final 17-hour session devoted alternately to passing about 250 resolutions and to fights over three inter-African feuds that continue to sour the continent's politics.

As expected, the summit condemned any idea of a pan-African military force initiated or organized by anyone but the OAU itself. It also condemned the existence of any foreign military bases in Africa and "pacts with extra-African powers."

The only country specifically mentioned in this regard was France, whose bases on several small islands off the African coast in the Indian Ocean were condemned as a "blatant aggression" against Africa.

But the summit recognized the "inalienable right" of an African state to take "any measures" deemed necessary to safeguard its independence and territory, thus leaving African leaders free to call upon Western or Eastern nations for military help.

Thus the controversial issue of the presence of more than 45,000 Cuban troops and military advisers and at least 8,500 French ones in 20 African countries was circumscribed without a real effort to stem a general malaise over the growing involvement of outside powers in Africa.

The 34 chiefs of state and heads of government called for a common African strategy for strengthening the objectives and principles of the

nonaligned movement — which happen to include a ban on alliances with the superpowers. A most controversial issue at the conference was the fate of mineral-rich former Spanish Sahara, which was divided up early in 1976 between Morocco and Mauritania. An Algerian-backed guerrilla movement is fighting to set up an independent state there.

After a stormy all-night session Friday, the summit leaders passed a compromise resolution setting up a committee of five heads of state under the chairmanship of the Sudanese president, Gaafar Numeiri. They are to study "all the facts" in the Western Sahara dispute, including the exercise of the people's right to self-determination, in preparation for a special summit to discuss the issue. A heads-of-state conference on the issue failed to take place last year.

In this manner, the OAU once again overtook a confrontation between its "moderate" and "progressive" members over an issue that might have split it.

The summit meeting made little progress with mediation efforts on the Ethiopia-Somalia and Chad-Libya disputes. It urged its special committees set up deal with them to continue their efforts.

For the first time at an OAU summit, an African leader, President Numeiri, raised the question of the 17-year-old war in Eritrea. He said that it had become a threat to the peace of the whole continent and was not just an "internal problem" as Ethiopia claims.

The summit meeting called on the committee mediating in the Sudan-Ethiopia dispute to examine the "root causes of the problem" — an indirect reference to Eritrea.



WAITING IT OUT — Travelers provide their own accommodations and stretch out for naps during delays Saturday at Gatwick Airport in London. Flight delays, caused by a French air traffic controllers' dispute, were reported to be continuing to hinder travel yesterday.

As Regime Downplays Military Links

African Role Is an Issue in E. Germany

By Ellen Lentz

BERLIN, July 23 (NYT) — East German involvement in African conflicts is not only causing concern in the West, but is also being questioned at home. "I would like to know what our people are doing in those trouble spots," an East Berliner, Alfred Schulze, asked a Westerner. In a radio program, Wolfgang Engelhardt from Halle said that he was worried to hear "about our socialist country's expansionist activities" in Africa.

For years East Germany has played a role behind the Soviet Union and Cuba in providing technical, military and political aid to some African countries and in lending support to black liberation movements. The full extent of the commitment has not been disclosed, evidently because the East German leaders fear an outburst of criticism and do not want their military activities known.

Last year, to the apparent embarrassment of the East German leadership, President Joachim Yombi Opango of Congo disclosed during a visit here that Congolese troops were being trained in East Germany.

Unlike Chancellor Helmut

Schmidt of West Germany and President Carter, Erich Honecker, the East German leader, has not visited Africa. But he recently sent his defense minister, Gen. Heinz Hoffmann, on an inspection trip.

Five-Country Tour

During a two-week tour, Gen. Hoffmann visited army installations and discussed "further military cooperation" in Tunisia, Algeria, Angola, Guinea and Congo. Some of the troops he inspected were led by East German instructors, he acknowledged after his return.

In reply to questions raised by East German citizens about the African connection, the government has sought to justify its stand as an act of international solidarity. "The socialist countries support the liberation movements in their fight against racist regimes," said Gunter Leuschner, a party official, in a television program. "That is nothing new. We have done that all along. We also render help, including military aid, to independent African countries that are exposed to acute threats from the outside."

The East Germans want to minimize their military role. Mr. Honecker denied reports in the Sunday Times of London and elsewhere that East German paratroopers were in Africa preparing for an attack on South-West Africa, the strife-torn territory that is about to gain at least nominal independence from South Africa.

"Reports about our paratroops being there are fabrications that

only serve to poison the atmosphere," the East German leader told a Western reporter.

Gen. Hoffmann described as "slander" Western reports that he had inspected East Germany's "Afrika Korps," an allusion to Nazi Germany's African expeditionary force in World War II. The defense minister also dismissed as "nonsense" the suggestions that East German troops in Africa numbered in the "tens of thousands" or that arms were being supplied to 23 African and Arab countries.

East German activities in Africa apparently began in the early 1970s at the urging of the Soviet Union. It is assumed that Moscow picked East Germany because of its wealth and because of the Germans' proverbial military discipline. For the East Germans, the invitation offered a chance to enhance their international prestige at a time when they had not yet won recognition from most Western countries.

Aside from the countries visited by Gen. Hoffmann, East Germany is known to have commitments in Ethiopia. A newspaper here recently published a picture of Ethiopians, described as "tractor drivers," who were being trained in East Germany.

Other countries where East Germany is believed to be influential are Libya, which recently signed a 10-year cooperation pact and is reported to have 450 East German military advisers, and Southern Yemen, where 1,500 East Germans are understood to be stationed.

Secret Arms Fund Case Saps Morale in Rhodesia

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tuency of Highlands North, one of the wealthiest districts in the country. At a meeting two nights before the vote, Mr. Smith had his worst reception in politics. Hecklers greeted him with cries of "Dissonant!" and "Deceit!"

The new mood was reflected in the election result. The government candidate won, but with only 49 percent of the vote, down 20 percent from the general election result 11 months ago. Ultraconserva-

tives demanding maintenance of white rule at all costs nearly doubled their vote to 19 percent.

While the three businessmen were being fined for their part in the scandal, three other men were in prison in Salisbury, held without trial under the Emergency Powers Act. Two of them are Rhodesian officials, identified by the South African newspaper, the Sunday Times and the Sunday Express as Timothy Pittard and Norman Brand.

Mr. Pittard, chief customs security officer and a member of Rhodesia's Central Intelligence Organization, has been closely involved in the "sanctions-busting" projects devised by the Salisbury government to evade the trade embargo imposed by the United Nations. Mr. Brand, under secretary for defense, was the senior civil servant involved in the guerrilla war, a responsibility that included arms purchasing.

The third man in detention was identified as Edward Muller, a South African citizen who was managing director of Rennie's (Rhodesia) Ltd., a company of customs-clearing and forwarding agents involved in Rhodesian trade. The Sunday Express said that the three were to be brought to trial once allegations of fraudulent violations of currency-control regulations have been investigated.

Censorship Defended

Among Mr. Smith's opponents, there are widespread allegations that the government is trying to "cover up" the involvement of more senior officials.

How Rhodesia obtains its arms has been one of the best-kept secrets since Mr. Smith's 1965 unilateral declaration of independence from Britain. Defending government censorship of the case at his news conference, he maintained that press coverage of the court proceedings would have caused grave damage to the country's economic and security interests.

It is believed that most of the arms come from France, Italy and Israel. Some also come from Arab countries, and U.S. arms and ammunition have been used, sometimes arriving in boxes with Arabic markings.

The disclosure of the fraud has come at a time when most white Rhodesian families have at least one member involved in the fighting. The strain of military expenditures on taxpayers and businesses is a prime topic among whites. The 1978-79 budget, released this week, raised military outlay to \$371 million — more than \$1 million a day.

U.S., U.K. Bar Military Pilots In Soviet Meet

WASHINGTON, July 23 (AP) — The United States and Britain announced today that they have pulled their military teams out of this year's world helicopter championships, scheduled to be held in the Soviet Union, because of the recent trials of Soviet dissidents.

The competition, which has been held in Western countries in previous years, is scheduled for July 28 to Aug. 6 in Vitebsk, Belorussia.

The British Foreign Office meanwhile said in London that it would be "inappropriate" for British military pilots to participate.

The U.S. decision means that Army pilots will not participate; it does not mean that the entire U.S. team has withdrawn. Spokesman Marty Reich at Bell Helicopter headquarters in Fort Worth, Texas, said that withdrawal of the military pilots left 10 civilian pilots who will participate.

Shift From Neutrality

Laos Supports Vietnam In Indochina Wrangles

By Henry Kamm

BANGKOK, July 23 (NYT) — Laos, which has been gradually shifting from apparent neutrality to low-keyed support of Vietnam in the disputes between Vietnam and Cambodia and China, has ranged itself fully on the Vietnamese side in a strong government declaration followed by an editorial in its Communist Party newspaper.

The statements were received with considerable surprise by observers in the diplomatic community here, in view of the fact that China maintains an important military presence in northern Laos. It had been assumed that the smallest and weakest of the three Indochinese Communist states could ill afford to offend its neighbors, particularly China.

However, the Vietnamese military and political presence is strongest in Vientiane, the capital, and the other towns under government control. Moreover, the Soviet Union, Vietnam's principal ally, has a heavy contingent of political and technical advisers in Vientiane.

Anniversary Message

The Laotian declaration, issued in the name of Prime Minister Kayson Phommavanh, whose links to Hanoi are strong, was made on the first anniversary of the signing of three basic documents in Lao-Vietnamese relations: a joint statement, a treaty of friendship and a treaty on border demarcation.

Addressing Le Duan, secretary-general of the Vietnamese Communist Party, and Prime Minister Pham Van Dong, Mr. Kayson, who is secretary-general of the Lao Peoples Revolutionary (Communist) Party, adopted the key phrase "international reactionaries," which in the jargon of Vietnam in its dispute with China has become a synonym for the Peking government.

"We once again reaffirm that we always stand by the struggle to defend the independence, sovereignty

and territorial integrity [of the people of Vietnam] against threats, pressure, troublemaking, provocation, violation, slander and sabotage, committed by the imperialists and the international reactionaries," Mr. Kayson declared.

"We support Vietnam's stand on the settlement of differences between countries by negotiations on the basis of sincerity and mutual respect."

This is a clear reference to the Vietnamese attitude in the border war with Cambodia. Hanoi has offered to negotiate the conflict but has met with a hard Cambodian response.

Supporting Editorial

The government declaration was followed by a strong editorial in Sieng Passao (Voice of the People), the official Laotian Communist daily, which stated Laos' "deep sympathy and full support for the correct stand and attitude of the Vietnamese government and people" and condemned "big-power chauvinism and narrow nationalism," clear references to China and Cambodia, respectively.

In the apparent atomization of Laos, never distinguished by strong central government, Chinese influence is thought to be limited to the northern regions adjacent to Laos, where the writ of the Vietnamese government and its Vietnamese and Soviet supporters is assumed to be little respected.

Intelligence surveillance is said to have disclosed that late last spring the bulk of Chinese construction battalions, made up of military engineer troops who had for years been building and guarding roads south from the Chinese-Lao border, were withdrawn.

In the endgame of the relationship between Laos, Vietnam, China and the Soviet Union, no clues have emerged on whether the troop withdrawal sprang from a unilateral Chinese decision or had been negotiated at Vientiane's initiative.

Sadat Proclaims Begin Is Sole Block to Peace

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permitted, and announced that he was forming his own party.

Mr. Sadat said every organization to the country would be expected to draft and abide by a moral code that would provide the kernel of social guidance that mere laws do not provide.

Although this leaves him as president, leader of what will surely soon become the dominant political party, and master of a docile Parliament, Mr. Sadat insisted that "there will be no going back to the days of one-man rule or one-party rule."

Mr. Sadat spoke on the eve of the Israeli Cabinet meeting in

which Mr. Begin and his ministers rejected the Egyptian territorial proposals for the west bank of the Jordan and discussed the outcome of last week's American-sponsored negotiations in Beirut.

The Israeli Cabinet reportedly was deeply split over how to respond to the Egyptian plan. By trying to play on that split and discredit Mr. Begin's approach, however, Mr. Sadat might actually have rallied support for the prime minister.

Mr. Sadat himself, in another part of a speech devoted mainly to domestic politics, noted that he had been told by Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan that Israel is one country whose leaders put aside their differences in times of crisis.

Gesture Is Vetoed

(Continued from Page 1)

Peres was offered a chance to meet with King Hussein of Jordan.

Asked about Mr. Sadat's calling him an obstacle to peace, Mr. Begin said, "I promote peace and I believe in peace." He added, "I admit I may be an obstacle to a Munich-like surrender."

He also dismissed the Labor Party attacks against him, saying that he would be viewed with "cold contempt."

Mr. Begin, appearing after the Cabinet meeting on the CBS program "Face the Nation," said Israel's semi-autonomy plan for the territories represents a compromise.

"Autonomy is my compromise," he declared. "It's not Egyptian territory; this belongs as of right to our people."

He also revealed the United States suggested "some 11 to 10 months ago that we take into consideration a possibility to recognize the so-called PLO [Palestine Liberation Organization]. But it's not now the case."

Mr. Begin called "baloney" the idea that the Egyptians were ready for a territorial compromise on the West Bank and Gaza strip.

"We will not withdraw our forces from Judea, Samaria [the West Bank], and the Gaza strip," Mr. Begin said.

In other developments: Mr. Vance, interviewed on ABC's "Issues and Answers" program, said that the Middle East peace negotiations will bog down unless Israel accepts, at least in principle, the withdrawal of its forces from the west bank of the Jordan River.

But Mr. Vance, calling withdrawal "the most difficult of all the issues," said there had been no progress toward resolving it at the recent Leeds Castle talks of Egyptian and Israeli foreign ministers, and he added that it remains to be seen whether any progress can be made during his newly announced mission to the area early next month.

In Copenhagen, Syrian Foreign Minister Abdel Halim Khadham was quoted today as saying that Mr. Sadat was a "criminal" because of his efforts to make peace with Israel.

Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan said Friday night that Israel was willing to modify its 26-point peace plan in negotiations with Egypt, but not before the two nations resume Middle East peace talks.

A frontal attack on Mr. Begin by Mr. Sadat could have that effect, and in any case there is little solid evidence to show that any other Israeli leader would come close to satisfying Mr. Sadat's demands for a full Israeli withdrawal from the occupied territories.

Expects No Progress

But Mr. Sadat has made clear that he expects no progress toward a peace agreement so long as Mr. Begin is in power. He sought to provide new material for those inside Israel who are unhappy about the way Mr. Begin is conducting the negotiations.

Mr. Sadat portrayed himself as having a closer relationship with President Carter, whom he praised as "a man who acts out of principles and ethics."

Recalling the quick U.S. action in putting last March's Israeli invasion of south Lebanon before the United Nations, Mr. Sadat observed that "if Carter had been in power in 1967 instead of the Zionist Arthur Goldberg, we would not have suffered as we have suffered."

Mr. Sadat was the American ambassador to the United Nations at the time of the 1967 Middle East war.

Syrians Shell Christian Town Outside Beirut

BEIRUT, July 23 (NYT) — Fighting broke out today between Syrian troops and Christian militiamen at a hillside suburb of this Lebanese capital not far from the presidential palace.

Syrian units serving with the Arab peacekeeping force pounded Christian positions at Al Hadass for the second day. Radio "Voice of Lebanon," of the Christian Phalange Party, said the Syrians were using rocket launchers and artillery and that residential areas in Al Hadass were being shelled.

President Elias Sarkis began urgent contacts with Syrian commanders in an attempt to stop the fighting, while Mr. Camille Chamoun, the top rightist Christian leader, issued a direct appeal to Syrian soldiers to ignore orders from their officers and stop attacking civilians.

Mr. Sarkis met at the presidential palace with Lt.-Col. Ahmed Khadbi, Lebanese commander of the Arab peace-keeping force, it was announced.

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BEIRUT	29 84	clear
BELGRADE	26 82	cloudy
BERLIN	21 69	clear
BRUSSELS	22 73	clear
BUDAPEST	22 71	cloudy
CASABLANCA	21 69	clear
COPENHAGEN	20 68	cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	28 82	cloudy
DUBLIN	19 64	cloudy
EDINBURGH	18 64	cloudy
FLORENCE	22 82	clear
FRANKFURT	22 71	cloudy
GENEVA	21 69	clear
HELSINKI	16 61	clear
ISTANBUL	31 81	clear
LAS PALMAS	31 88	clear
LISBON	22 89	cloudy
LONDON	16 61	rain
LOS ANGELES	16 66	cloudy

MADRID	28 82	cloudy
MIAMI	29 85	cloudy
MILAN	25 77	clear
MONTREAL	28 82	rain
MOSCOW		

White House Fighting Efforts To End Embargo of Rhodesia

WASHINGTON, July 23 (UPI) — The White House suddenly altered its position next week to fight the trade embargo against Rhodesia. The White House and Senate have launched an intensive effort to block the new concern are that conservative senators trade off their votes on another foreign policy test next week, proposed lifting of the arms embargo against Turkey, in return votes for resuming trade with Rhodesia.

Administration strategists are concerned by the impact of a stunning visit to Washington by top Rhodesian leader, Ian Smith, a leading anti-apartheidist. Bishop Muzorewa is scheduled to meet Henry Kissinger, the former secretary of state, Tuesday in an effort to get Mr. Kissinger's endorsement for the agreement that brought Bishop Muzorewa and two other African leaders into a ruling council with Prime Minister Ian Smith.

In another development, Senate Majority Leader Robert Byrd, D-W.Va., said yesterday that, in an effort to get the Senate to vote to lift the Turkish arms embargo, he will propose linking that step to progress in resolving the dispute between Greece and Turkey over Cyprus.

Byrd Joins Battle

Sen. Byrd thus has joined the Administration's battle against an amendment to be offered by Sen. Jesse Helms, R-N.C., to the foreign

security assistance bill, which will also carry an amendment seeking the repeal of the arms embargo imposed against Turkey because of the 1974 Cyprus invasion. Staff aides said Sen. Helms is not yet committed on the Turkey issue, but he is reported to be ready to vote against lifting the embargo in return for support of his amendment on Rhodesia.

The effect of the Rhodesia amendment would be to end the U.S. observation of the UN-imposed trade sanctions against the rebel British colony for the rest of the year. A slightly different Helms amendment, lifting sanctions for 15 months, picked up 42 votes in the Senate last month in a losing effort, and administration officials concede it has picked up more votes since then.

White House press secretary Jody Powell read a statement to reporters Friday announcing President Carter's concern about the impending vote. Observing UN sanctions has enabled the United States to make "significant advances" in dealing with Africa that would be overturned if the Helms amendment were passed, he said.

Passage "would erode what chances there are for a peaceful settlement, promote chaos and increased bloodshed and pave the way for increased involvement by the Soviet Union and Cuba," Mr. Powell said.

That message was also repeated during a two-hour presentation at the White House Thursday at which National Security Council and State Department officials briefed 100 Senate staffers, warning that immense damage would be done to American prestige and credibility in the Third World if the Helms amendment passes.

The tone of the briefing was uncompromising, according to Senate staffers, but other Senate sources suggested the administration may lean to a compromise amendment if the head count appears to be as close — when the vote comes, probably Tuesday — as it does now.

One possibility will be a substitute amendment to be offered by Sens. Clifford Case, R-N.J., and Jacob Javits, R-N.Y., who propose to delay the lifting of the embargo until "free and fair elections produce a government able to show its will negotiate at a conference with all parties."

The administration continues to support a settlement that would bring together the Smith-Muzorewa government and the guerrilla forces of the Patriotic Front, now fighting a rapidly escalating war against the Salisbury government.

Concern also appeared to be rising sharply in the American black community that the Helms amendment may pass. Trans-Africa, a recently formed lobbying organization, circulated an appeal by more than 30 prominent black leaders, including Los Angeles Mayor Tom Bradley and Mayor Richard Hatcher of Gary, Ind., asking the Senate to reject the amendment.

Majority Leader Byrd, in discussing his plan to bring about a repeal of the Turkish arms ban, said the issue will reach the Senate floor Tuesday, when Sen. John Sparkman, D-Ala., will propose an unconditional lifting of the embargo, if the Sparkman proposal runs into trouble as expected. Sen. Byrd said, he will offer an amendment tying arms sales to Turkey to progress in Cyprus.

—JIM HOAGLAND

U.S. Senate Approves Health Bill Compromise

By Philip Shabecoff

WASHINGTON, July 23 (NYT) — The Senate has approved, 71 to 27, a compromise bill to support health maintenance organizations. It puts the brakes on plans by Carter administration to expand such programs.

The slowdown Friday on the health organization program followed a rebuff to President Carter's Joseph Califano Jr., secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, last week when the House Commerce Committee rejected the administration's plan to curb so-called hospital costs.

However, the Senate Finance Committee also approved Friday a proposal by Sen. Herman Talmadge, D-Ga., to curb medical costs through controls on Medicare Medicaid reimbursement.

And Sen. Gaiard Nelson, D-S., is reportedly planning to offer an amendment to the Finance Committee's bill that would restore part of the administration's health-cost program by authorizing a standby ceiling on hospital costs.

Way to Extend Aid

Friday's compromise on health maintenance organizations was drafted by one of its chief authors, Sam Nunn, D-Ga., as a vehicle extending the government's aid to those organizations but not extending that aid until HEW agreed up what he called severe administrative problems.

"By the adoption of this amendment, the Senate could send no clear message to the Department of Health, Education and Welfare that we are skeptical about their

ability to manage," he said before the vote.

Officials at the department, while saying that they were not happy with the compromise because it would slow plans to expand the health maintenance organizations, said that they were pleased that the bill left the basic program intact and provided the basis for future growth.

HEW View

Hale Champion, undersecretary of the department, said: "The Carter administration, and Califano in particular, have given a high priority to developing the maintenance organizations, or HMOs, as the fixed-fee programs are usually called, as a means of bringing down health costs and at the same time providing adequate medical care to more Americans."

Most medical care in the United States is now provided on a fee or service basis, that is, when a doctor treats a patient, the patient is billed for whatever service is rendered. Under the fixed-fee concept of HMOs, the patient pays a certain amount of money for a year and, in return, is provided with all necessary medical services. There are now 165 HMOs serving 6 million people.

Friday's Senate action, amending the original 1973 HMO Act, was sponsored by Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., and Sen. Richard Schweiker, R-Pa. Under the compromise reached with Sen. Nunn, the fund authorization for the program is \$170 million during three years, instead of \$500 million during five years as called for in the original legislation.

NAACP to Lobby to Keep Affirmative Racial Action

By Nathaniel Sheppard Jr.

DETROIT, July 23 (NYT) — The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People announced yesterday that it would lead a major lobbying effort in which every member of Congress would be urged to press the importance of continuing affirmative action programs.

Officials of the civil rights organization also said that they would request a meeting with President Carter to discuss what they see as erosion of civil rights accomplishments and to request the convening of a White House conference on affirmative action — or measures to overcome obstacles facing minorities.

The two efforts were part of a "manifesto for action" presented to the association at the closing session of a three-day symposium on the implications of the Supreme Court's decision on Allan Bakke. Benjamin Hooks, the NAACP's executive director, added that local chapters would also seek to meet with every governor, state legislator, mayor and city council member in their areas. He said that a letter for the campaign would soon be set.

"We are declaring war on all attempts to weaken or destroy affirmative action and civil rights enforcement," Mr. Hooks said, and this includes such things as

the attachment of riders and amendments onto bills such as the Eagleton-Biden amendment and the White House amendment.

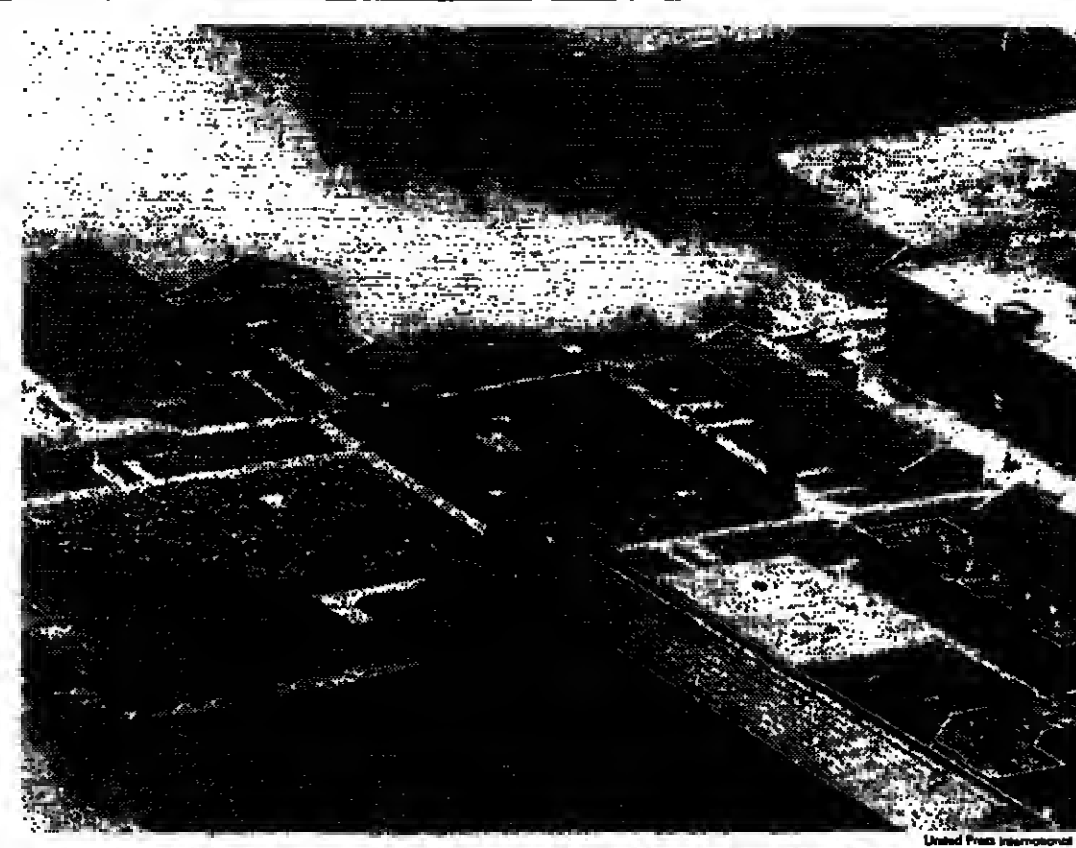
The Eagleton-Biden amendment seeks to prevent the Department of Health, Education and Welfare from enforcing the provisions of affirmative action plans that call for the busing of pupils to achieve racial balance in schools. The proposed Walker amendment to the Department of Labor and Health, Education and Welfare would prohibit the use of quotas or other numerical devices related to race, creed, color, national origin or sex in affirmative action efforts by those agencies.

"The worthiness of every candidate for public office in the fall and succeeding elections shall be tested by their position on the question of affirmative action," Mr. Hooks said. "Those elected officials who do not support affirmative action will be dealt with at the ballot box."

The Washington demonstration is not planned as a turnout of thousands, such as the 1963 march on the capital led by the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., Mr. Hooks said. Instead, he said, it will involve several hundred persons who will seek to meet with every government official in the capital.



KEEPING COOL — Fountain in Washington Square Park is one of few places where New York City residents can beat the heat. Temperatures in the mid-90s are expected to continue.



Smoke identifies north cellblock at Pontiac State Penitentiary in Illinois where 600 inmates rioted, killed three guards, injured three and burned the prison's general store Saturday.

standing waiting for someone to make trouble and then the trouble started, he said.

"I really felt like my life was in danger because we were walking toward them and they were walking toward us and all we had was a few sticks," Mr. Rowe said.

Mr. Rowe said that the riot began when fights broke out around 8:45 a.m. in the north cellblock and spread through the dining hall, he said. It was brought under control by about 3 p.m.

Some of the rioters, he said, apparently broke into an industrial shop and obtained weapons there.

No demands were made by the rioters, he said.

Witnesses reported hearing gunfire and there were reports that the rioters exchanged gunfire with police, but prison officials denied any shots were fired.

Inmates in the south cellblock were watching a movie in the auditorium when the riot began. Some prisoners in the south cellblock dispersed voluntarily into the yard when the riot started.

Charles Rowe, director of the state department of corrections, said that all prisoners were back in their cells and that the prison, which houses 2,000 convicts, was secure.

He denied reports that the prisoners had taken hostages or that some prisoners had escaped from the brick-walled, maximum security facility 90 miles south of Chicago.

\$3 Million Damage

In Chicago, Gov. James Thompson said that the riot caused between \$2.5 and \$3 million damage.

He said that a cause has not been determined, but he speculated that hot weather, overcrowding and boredom might have been factors in causing the prison's first major disturbance in six years.

Dale Carter, a 20-year-old guard, was in the north cellblock shortly after the start of the riot. "I went inside and started shaking some prisoners down. Then I was just

U.S. Legislator Beaten, Robbed In Washington

WASHINGTON, July 23 (UPI) — Rep. Robert Michel, R-Ill., was beaten and robbed outside his Capitol Hill residence last week. It was the second criminal attack on a member of Congress in the District of Columbia in the last 10 days.

Rep. Michel, 55, told police that he was jumped from behind as he opened the trunk of his car behind his house at about 12:45 a.m. on Friday. He said that two or more young men fought with him before fleeing with his wallet, wristwatch and gym bag.

Neighbors heard the fight and called police. Rep. Michel was taken to Capitol Hill Hospital for treatment and later transferred to Bethesda Naval Hospital, where he was reported in stable condition.

Police said that "he was so badly beaten he could barely talk."

On July 11, Sen. Robert Morgan, D-N.C., was robbed of \$300 by three teen-agers in the city center at about 10:15 p.m. Sen. Morgan was not injured. No arrest has been made in either attack.

Graham Plans A Bible Center

ASHEVILLE, N.C., July 23 (UPI) — Calling it "the last goal I have before the Lord takes me to heaven," evangelist Billy Graham unveiled architect's plans yesterday for a laymen's Bible training center.

Mr. Graham, who will be 60 in November, said the center will be a place for people of all ages and races with a desire to learn the Bible.

He said he hoped that construction would begin by the fall of 1979, who work should be completed on Wheaton Center, a combination archives and graduate theological center at Mr. Graham's alma mater, Wheaton College in Illinois. The Bible center will be built four miles west of Asheville on a 1,374-acre, bowl-shaped site. It will at first accept 500 students, then take more as it grows, Mr. Graham said.

Gierek on Soviet Visit

MOSCOW, July 23 (Reuters) — Polish Communist Party leader Edward Gierek arrived in the Soviet Union today for a holiday at the Soviet Communist Party's invitation, Tass reported.

Genital Herpes Spreads as Cure Hunted

SEATTLE, July 23 (UPI) — Like thousands of others, Norman is trying to forget his disease while he waits for someone to develop a cure.

"It looks like I'm a guinea pig until they come up with one," said Norman, a 31-year-old aerospace worker. "But you can't just sit around and worry about it. That doesn't do anyone any good."

Norman has genital herpes, a sexually transmitted virus that until a few years ago was a little-known venereal disease unfamiliar to many doctors.

Now it is thought to be spreading quickly through the young population. Scientists believe herpes may be linked to cervical cancer, and as interest in the disease has increased, so has U.S. government funding for research.

Genital herpes is viewed as an epidemic by University of Washington researchers, who are searching for a cure.

Herpes Clinic

Norman is one victim of the disease who has gone to the university's 4-year-old herpes clinic at Harborview Medical Center, one of the few clinics in the country devoted solely to the research and treatment of genital herpes.

There, hundreds of persons every month undergo experimental treatment techniques and drugs in the hope that they can contribute to the efforts of the researchers.

Dr. Lawrence Corey, head of the clinic and of the university's virology department, said that herpes has spread rapidly in recent years because of increased sexual activity among young people.

"It's a young person's disease,"

Dr. Corey said. "And it can only keep increasing in incidence. There's no question that people have more sexual partners today. Herpes is the one disease that will keep venerologists monogamous."

Herpes was named from the Greek word for "creep" or "crawl." When it first infects its victims, the herpes simplex virus causes painful sores in the genital area, often accompanied by symptoms similar to a bad flu. The sores generally are more painful for women than they are for men.

Virus Lies Dormant

After about three weeks, the surface infection clears up. But the virus only retreats and lies dormant near nerve endings. It usually strikes again at varying intervals, although the recurrences generally are much milder and of shorter duration than the first bout.

Nothing known to medical science will kill the virus and there is no known effective treatment for the disease. In some cases, certain drugs and techniques, such as exposure to ultraviolet light under care of a physician, have been said to speed healing and reduce pain, but these measures still are experimental.

There is no way to predict why, when or how often the sores will return and the victim remains extremely contagious during each recurrence.

Dr. Corey said he believes that genital herpes is far more widespread than government figures indicate. He disputes the estimate of 1 case of herpes to every 10 of gonorrhea and believes there are many more than the estimated 300,000 new cases of the disease a year.

Recurrent Disease Linked to Cervical Cancer

There's really no way to get a handle on it," he said. "But at the UW I see five cases of herpes to every one of gonorrhea. It all depends on the type of patient population you're monitoring."

Described in 1700s

The search for a cure has been a long one. Genital herpes was described by French doctors in the 1700s, but it was not until the early 1960s that scientists were able to distinguish it from its oral relation, the virus that causes the relatively minor lesions commonly known as cold sores.

Doctors have labeled the herpes simplex virus that affects the mouth, Type 1; the genital variety, Type 2. Other types cause the itchy nerve disease, shingles; another, cancer in chickens.

Herpes was considered mostly harmless and often was called a "virus of love" until the disclosure in recent years that women who have genital herpes had five times the amount of precancerous cells in their cervixes than women who did not have the disease.

Doctors also believe that women who give birth during a recurrence run the risk of passing to their children neonatal herpes, which is fatal 85 to 90 percent of the time. In such cases, Caesarean sections usually are recommended.

Dr. Corey said that there are many myths about the disease, including one that herpes ends a person's sex life.

"That's absolutely not true," he said. "There's only a need to abstain during a recurrence. Herpes doesn't doom one to celibacy or having retarded children or even Caesarean section."

At National Committee Meeting

Republicans Hear Black, Unlikely to Take Advice

By Bill Peterson

DETROIT, July 23 (UPI) — The Republican Party has called on an unlikely pair for advice on how to save the party: a Democratic intellectual and an outspoken civil rights leader.

It is doubtful that the party will adopt much of the soft-sell advice given Friday by ethnic expert Michael Novak, or the hard-sell, evangelistic message delivered by Benjamin Hooks, president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

But the fact that they were invited to give key speeches to the semi-annual meeting of the Republican National Committee was remarkable.

Mr. Hooks, head of the nation's oldest and most prestigious civil rights group, said, "You cannot win black votes unless you are prepared to take black people and their interests seriously. . . . The Republican Party will have to change its rhetoric and then match its enlightened speech with concrete performance."

He recommended that the party adopt a black agenda that included passage of the Humphrey-Hawkins bill initiated by the Democratic Party, endorsement of the Equal Rights Amendment, freedom for the Wilmington 10 [civil-rights activists convicted in the 1971 fire-bombing of a white-owned grocery store during racial disturbances in Wilmington, N.C.], revision of the tax structure to help poor people and endorsement of affirmative-action programs.

"It is your responsiveness to these issues that will determine whether the Republican Party is serious about black equality, and serious about winning support from black voters," he added.

It was the second time this year that the party has broken with tradition and called on a major civil rights leader to offer a key address to its leadership. Last January, the Rev. Jesse Jackson, a follower of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. and president of Operation PUSH, spoke to the group.

Mr. Hooks' recommendations

ran directly against the conservative grain of the party membership, and the opportunity that many party leaders see to make inroads among middle-class voters as a result of the "taxpayers revolt" spurred by the adoption of Proposition 13 in California.

Of Proposition 13, Mr. Hooks said, "We invite Republican participation in stemming the national trend to reduce taxes for one class of citizens under the canopy of forcing cuts in welfare, and depriving another class of citizens of basic necessities."

Blacks, he said, support a foreign policy committed to human rights, including placing economic sanctions on South Africa and on U.S. corporations "supporting that racist regime."

"We want freedom for the Wilmington 10 so that there is not the slightest hint of political imprisonment in this country," he added.

National Committee Chairman Bill Brock said that he had invited Mr. Hooks because "the NAACP is saying some important things on jobs, youth employment and urban problems that fits in with what we're trying to do."

Mr. Novak, a professor at Syracuse University and a registered Democrat, recommended that the Republicans increase efforts to attract voters from ethnic groups by espousing traditional Republican themes of individualism, but that they acknowledge that these groups have benefited by traditionally Democratic Party-backed insouciantism such as labor unions and programs such as those begun under the New Deal.

Several party leaders interviewed after Mr. Hooks' speech said it would be a mistake for Republicans to adopt his recommendations or "try to out-Democrat the Democrats."

"It's helpful for some of these people to hear this sort of thing but minority involvement in the party is only going to come when candidates start coming to us from minority areas," an influential state chairman said.

GSA Fraud, Corruption Are Reported to Carter

WASHINGTON, July 23 (UPI) — President Carter has been told that the government's bookkeeping agency, the General Services Administration, is "an absolute mess," shot through with fraud and corruption.

The White House press secretary, Jody Powell, said that Mr. Carter "was astounded at the wide-

spread and deeply ingrained abuses which have been going on for years."

Mr. Powell said that Mr. Carter discovered the GSA situation when the president was given a preliminary briefing on an investigation into contract abuses by the agency.

GSA Administrator Jay Solomon appointed Vincent Alto, a former assistant U.S. attorney, two months ago as his special counsel to conduct the investigation.

On June 23, Mr. Alto testified before a Senate committee that GSA employees are stealing more than \$66 million for themselves and private companies that deal with the GSA.

At the hearing, Sen. Lawton Chiles, D-Fla., chairman of the federal spending practices subcommittee, said that the thefts involved "at least 500 people . . . half of a battalion of crooks."

In ensuing testimony, Mr. Solomon promised to deal harshly with any employee found cheating the government.

A GSA spokesman said that the agency had uncovered instances of fraud in repair and improvement contracts, including instances of collusion between a building manager and a painter who would be paid for two coats of paint while applying only one.

The GSA spokesman said that Mr. Alto, working with FBI investigators, is looking into "almost every area where there is contracting."

Another area of investigation is the use of credit cards in the government motor vehicle fleets, he said.

Evidence will be given in September to the Chiles subcommittee.

Korchnoi Sees Chance Missed

BAGUIO, Philippines, July 23 (Reuters) — Challenger Viktor Korchnoi believes that he threw away the chance of a first victory over champion Anatoly Karpov last night in their battle for world chess supremacy.

After two successive draws, the 47-year-old Soviet defector mounted the first real attack of the world championship battle, but the game again ended in a draw.

Today he held a five-hour session with his seconds to find out which move had slowed his offensive. Afterward, chief second Raymond Keene said: "Viktor accepts that he chose the weakest of three alternatives on his 24th move and this cost him his winning chance."

ilias LALAOUNIS

SYMBOLS IN GOLD 22 & 18 C

PARIS 264, RUE ST-HONORE (PLACE VENDOME)

GENEVA 18, PLACE COUE

ZURICH 11, GRIENER'S

ATHENS 6, PANEPISTIMOU AVENUE

TRESON, 4 STADIUM STREET

TOWER OF ATHENS

HOTELS GRANDE BRETAGNE

ATHENS MILTON

GREEK ISLANDS

MYLONOS, CORFU, RHODES

INSIGHTS/SIDELIGHTS

A U.S. Newsman in Russia: Tracked, Harassed

Emil Sveilis returned to the United States last month after two years as United Press International correspondent in Leningrad, where he was the only Western journalist on permanent assignment. He sums up a foreigner's impressions of life under constant surveillance in the Soviet Union's second-largest city.

By Emil Sveilis
NEW YORK (UPI) — As the plane lifted off the runway at Leningrad International Airport taking us away for the last time from a city we had called home for two years, I turned to my wife but found nothing to say.

Those years in the Soviet Union's second largest city had taught us to be silent, tight-lipped and unemotional — by necessity rather than by choice. A foreigner's apartment is bugged, his telephone is tapped, he is frequently followed wherever he goes and sometimes harassed by the KGB.

Living under such conditions, most foreigners quickly develop a sixth sense of not saying anything that may be overheard and used against them by Soviet officials at a later date.

They know when you have quarrels, they know when you have sex, and with whom, and they know how much you drink and smoke. Over a period of time, the Russians have a pretty clear character picture of every foreigner stationed in the Soviet Union.

Each foreign apartment house is guarded around the clock by police, ostensibly to keep Soviet thieves and hoodlums out. But in reality the guards are there to bar entrance to Russians who want to visit their foreign acquaintances.

Police also write down the time when a tenant leaves or returns and, if he is traveling by car, his license number.

A West German diplomat in Leningrad said: "The KGB works on fear. The Soviets consider all foreigners spies, or at least potential spies. They believe Western foreign services and businesses are set up the same way as theirs."

Fishbowl

These are some of the physical conditions foreigners live and work under in the Soviet Union. Added to that, there is the mental strain of being in a fishbowl, or an electronic zoo not far removed from George Orwell's "1984."

Two years of being on guard against loose speech is hard to erase in a moment. Even today, a month after leaving the Soviet Union, we still feel uneasy in our conversations, and I still occasionally keep an eye on the car's rearview mirror for any possible tails.

But in some ways the strain helped. It taught us a great deal about the values of life, and the isolation in Leningrad brought our family closer together. Getting by without the West's physical temptations, like good movies, entertaining television, gourmet restaurants or even a decent grocery store, left a lot more time to think. It was left up to you whether to sink into lethargy, go mad at times, or face it as best as you could.

There were even entertaining moments, besides the excellent ballet. During a particularly hectic time of being followed by the KGB our two sons — 11 and 9 years old — devised a game of writing down the license numbers of our tail cars.

A grey Volga sedan with the number LEB-35-27 won the game hands down. Over a three-week period, it followed us 17 times over an estimated distance of 250 miles through the streets of Leningrad.

Two of the most popular KGB agents assigned to us were Turla and Platfau, so nicknamed by our boys because Platfau looked as if he had run into a brick wall, while Turla — a heavy-set man lacking agility — was a joy to lose in stores when the kids went out alone. Neither my wife nor I ever tried to shake a tail, however, because such action made them angry and more suspicious.

Not So Funny

Then there were the not-so-funny moments that left one shuddering at the thought of what could have happened.

Three months after arriving in Leningrad, I parked my car outside the police-guarded Astoria Hotel to meet a dissident source. When I left an hour later, I felt the steering wheel was heavy and stopped to look at my front tires. The one on the right was almost flat and, while changing it, I saw that it was not my tire and that it was fastened on by only two lug nuts screwed in about a quarter of an inch.

By driving a car in such a condition, even the slightest turn could have snapped off the wheel, resulting in possible personal injury. Yet the two Soviet policemen standing less than 10 feet from my car later swore at an interrogation that nobody had touched my car.

A senior police inspector, called in to take charge of the interrogation, was adamant that the exchange of wheels had not happened in front of the Astoria Hotel and strongly suggested that I had changed the wheel myself to embarrass Soviet police.

During the two-hour questioning, I was asked to produce my U.S. passport. The kicker came when my place of birth was given as Latvia, a country now under Soviet control.

A plainclothesman suddenly picked up the phone in the hotel's interrogation room, whispered something unintelligible into the re-

ceiver and then hung up. Twenty minutes later I was told I could go but was warned to stay in town for any further questioning.

As I was loading the bald and unwanted tire into my trunk, a young man came up to me and said in English: "I understand you are Latvian. I know two beautiful Latvian girls and they are already waiting for us."

Angry Response

In the crudest language I could muster, I told him to take himself and his girls and go for a dive in the Neva River, preferably from a high bridge, because all I was interested in doing was getting home alive.

I had taken the authorities only 20 minutes to come up with a possible case and a compromising situation which would have negated the tire incident.

Shortly afterward, my wife, Charlotte, who worked at the U.S. Consulate-General in Leningrad, was taken on an official 1 1/2-hour unwanted tour of the city by a cab driver who finally took her to a dead-end street in the city's dock area and said in perfect English: "Well?"

"Well, what?" she inquired. The cabbie turned off his engine and stared at her with a smile for a minute — a long time if you don't know whether he wants to rape you, kill you or just have fun.

As it turned out, this cab driver, ordered by the Soviet telephone operator at the U.S. Consulate-General, just wanted to have a little fun. He drove my wife around Leningrad for 45 more minutes and then deposited her at our home.

She said him with a map of Leningrad. He just smiled and drove away. A legitimate Soviet cab driver would have raised all kinds of hell for not being paid in currency or something of equal value, like two packs of chewing gum.

We were not the only ones to be harassed by Soviet security officials. While journalists tried to make their protests public when they are badly treated in unfriendly countries, diplomatic protests are usually carried out without much publicity. During my assignment in Leningrad, I had a tire slashed seven times, but that does not compare with the experiences of some Western diplomats.

Examples

The following are some examples:

- Dieter Boden, consul at the West German Consulate-General, who at the end of his tour of duty was to drive out in his car through Finland, found on the day of his departure all four of his tires slashed. Luckily the West Germans had just received a shipment of tires and Mr. Boden was able to leave on schedule.

- A U.S. diplomat returned to his apartment after a weekend at the consulate's summer house to find bloodstains on the hall rug as a reminder that no matter what kind of lock he put on his front door, "they" could get in.

- A nonsmoking U.S. diplomat found his toilet full of cigarette butts after returning home one evening.

- A Western consular official had to scrap his car because the gasoline tank was filled with sugar.

- A U.S. consular official had to fight his way through a bunch of KGB-paid goons who wanted to throw him into one of Leningrad's many canals.

This is a nation of 260 million people whose new Brezhnev constitution boasts a variety of individual freedoms, but only as long as the individual adheres to the principles of socialism. In other words, a person can easily be prosecuted and sentenced to long prison terms by a kangaroo "people's court" for even minor criticism of the Communist Party.

The same holds true regarding an individual's religious beliefs. When V.I. Lenin came to power after the Bolshevik Revolution in 1917, he separated the church from the state, but this divorce was not a simple proposition.

Downgraded

Up to this day it allows atheist movements to downgrade and attack religion while churches are powerless to fight back. Churches are not allowed to organize any social activities, and priests and ministers are forbidden to evangelize, because such action can be construed as religious propaganda which in itself becomes anti-Soviet propaganda.

Religious institutions in the Soviet Union are overseen by a religious council composed mostly of atheists that makes certain that individual parishes function the Soviet way. At a reception, one council member told me about a wonderful Russian Orthodox priest at a small church outside Leningrad. I inquired why he was considered so exemplary.

"During his 30 years as a priest he has yet to deliver a sermon," answered the council member.

My family and I decided to visit midnight mass at a Russian Orthodox church this past Easter, but when we got within 100 yards of the building, a policeman popped out from behind a gravestone and said that children were not allowed to go to church — only people over 18. I asked him why. He replied, "That's the law. Our government does not want to poison children's minds with religion." We told him it was none of his business since I was a foreigner. He only became

convinced after I had shown my Foreign Ministry press card and my passport, and then he reluctantly agreed.

Anti-religious propaganda, which used to dominate Soviet newspapers, has been cut down. Instead, attacks on religion are centered on foreign religious institutions that send couriers into the Soviet Union armed with Bibles and religious pamphlets.

Some are caught at the border or at the airport, but a surprisingly large number get through.

'Always Right'

Minor criticism is tolerated in individual areas of society, but never a blanket indictment of the Communist Party. A low-ranking party official seeking to curry favor said in an interview: "The Soviet Communist Party has always been right, is right and will continue to be right."

Thus, the average Russian can only grumble about bad service at stores and restaurants, the rundown condition of city transportation and potholes in the streets.

Criticism of this sort is appearing more frequently in Soviet newspapers, but a Soviet editor confided that even letters of complaint are made up by the paper's editorial staff under orders from the City Soviet, a party organization vaguely resembling a city council.

"You must understand," he said. "Our people still remember the Stalin times when no criticism at all was tolerated. They are still afraid to say what is on their minds publicly."

Even today Russians do not know where the fine line between minor criticism and major criminal charges of anti-Soviet propaganda ends — charges that can bring long sentences in Siberian labor camps.

Life in the Soviet Union for foreigners is drab, boring and very frustrating. It is impossible to reminisce with Russians who have never been out of the country and who honestly believe you are putting them on if you say you can buy a head of lettuce at any time of the year in the West.

It was especially difficult for our family since I was the only foreign correspondent in Leningrad and the foreign community consisted of 75 persons — members of the Western diplomatic corps and businessmen.

In Moscow there are several hundred foreign journalists and a total foreign community of about 3,000.

Loneliness

Perhaps it is the loneliness that gets to one, because at times I had to fight from sinking into deep lethargy. Writing at the office became next to impossible since my Soviet secretary-translator either kept staring at me or interrupting with stupid questions every 5 or 10 minutes.

During our two years in Leningrad, I recorded one American suicide and three others who had to leave after nervous breakdowns. It is not a question of mental illness, but the depression of nothing being available when you want it, or carrying on ridiculous chit-chat with Soviet officials whom you know are

doing everything in their power to make your life more difficult, yet at receptions appear like star-struck chameleons.

During the Leningrad visit of Mrs. Walter Mondale last year I was introduced to the KGB agent

in charge of Soviet security. "Well, so this is the Mr. Sveilis," he said with a smile.

The next day during a tour of the Hermitage Museum he signaled me in advance where corridor Mrs. Mondale would take and in general

Easiest to Kill

Beirut: Civilians Now the Targets

BEIRUT (UPI) — The first bullet tore through 56-year-old Marie Rizk's back and out her lower abdomen. She screamed, fell, then crawled bleeding toward her fourth-floor apartment. The sniper took aim and fired again.

Mrs. Rizk was lucky. Eleven more bullets or fragments struck her. But she was alive, a survivor in a cowardly war whose main targets are civilians. They are the easiest to kill.

A mile south, as Joseph Assad, 12, stood beside his father in the doorway of his home, all was quiet. Then, a rocket. Shrapnel sprayed into the boy's leg. He crumpled in pain, then looked to his side, where his father lay dead.

Doctors at nearby Hotel Dieu hospital amputated Joseph's left leg at the knee. Beirut's latest fighting — coming 19 months after a civil war whose 40,000 dead were nearly all noncombatants — erupted early this month between the Syrian-dominated Arab peacekeeping troops who ended the war, and Christian rightist militias in the east of the capital.

Since the war ended in late 1976, there have been sporadic blow-ups — sometimes involving the Syrians, sometimes the militias, sometimes the Palestinians. There are guns everywhere, while the government and police remain crippled from the civil war.

Random Firing

No matter who is fighting, the tactics are the same.

Rocket, artillery and mortar fire booms randomly into residential areas from distant firing sanctuaries. When the heavy weapons fall silent, it is the snipers' turn.

They crouch inside buildings or behind sandbagged rooftop barriers. They shoot whatever they see. The "enemy" is usually in his own sniping nest, so it is neutrals who pay the price.

When there are no human targets, the victims are dogs and cats.

On July 6, a second cease-fire between the Syrians and Christians in as many days exploded into heavy weapons fire.

Mrs. Rizk, a widow and sometime seamstress living on a narrow street in East Beirut, rushed with her two grown daughters and 30 neighbors to her building's basement shelter — built in compliance with a 1960s government directive on preparing for a strike from Israel.

"There was not enough food or water. No toilets. One three-month-

old boy kept on crying and the smell was terrible," Mrs. Rizk said from her hospital bed. "But the worst thing was the fear. When the shells hit, or when the snipers started, I kept thinking they were aiming at us."

When the shelling had died down, she and the others needed food and water for another night in the shelter.

"I started upstairs. I knew the Syrians were in the building opposite. But they've been there for five months. They know us, and they know the people who live in our building are old people, or girls, or young children — not militiamen."

"At each landing there's a window," she said, her voice shaking. "On the third floor I turned and then heard the noise and felt this fire and pain all at once. I was bleeding and I screamed and fell down. I started to crawl up and I was praying the shooting would stop. But the man kept firing."

An incendiary bullet ignited an ambulance inching from a Red Cross post just down the street. For 15 hours sniping continued. Finally a brief lull allowed a second ambulance to race in.

In the hospital Mrs. Rizk ran her hand over a bullet fragment still embedded in her stomach. "Why?" she asked no one in particular. "Just tell me why, I am poor. I have no husband, not much money. I am not young. Where can I go now?"

Shot by Playmate

"You know," she continued a little later, "in the ambulance with me was a young Syrian boy, maybe 25. He worked at the gas station and we knew him, a nice boy."

"He was almost as scared as I was. He was running to the shelter and the Syrian soldiers stopped him. They said he was going to give us weapons, but he said he was just scared and wanted to go to the shelter."

"Well, the soldier said if he was scared just to keep running. But when the boy ran, the soldiers shot him in the back of the ankle."

Mrs. Rizk said the ambulance swerved around narrow corners toward the hospital. The Syrian boy was quiet at first, then suddenly he spoke, very softly: "I knew the soldier who shot me," he told Mrs. Rizk in a whisper.

"I knew him. He was from the same town. His name was Raad. When we were little we used to play together."

was very helpful so I could be ahead of the mob to take photographs.

After seeing Mrs. Mondale leave the airport, I was driving back to the city when, sure enough, there was the familiar tail 100 yards behind.

Another time while visiting a Soviet acquaintance, neither an official nor a dissident, the KGB tried to listen to our conversation by setting up a parabolic microphone to pick up the vibrations from the windows of our room.

Phone-Order Store

Contrary to Moscow, the diplomatic food store for foreign currency coupons in Leningrad is a phone-order store. When you place an order in the morning, it is delivered to your apartment in the afternoon.

Copies of the order go to Soviet authorities who quickly learn the foreigner's eating and drinking habits. Soviet officials told me that one bottle of alcohol per week per person is considered normal, but anything above that they keep their eyes open for possible easy targets.

The diplomatic food store carries a reasonably good grade of meat when it is available, fruit in season and a variety of cheeses, all of which are appropriated from regular stores to spare the foreigners the procedure of standing in endless lines. It also has horrible-tasting Indian mango juice and Vietnamese pineapple juice from which three persons I know have come down with food poisoning.

Neighborhood food stores have almost nothing to display except endless shelves of canned tomato paste, canned borscht, half-rotten potatoes and neutral-tasting cabbage and beans. Lemons from California are sometimes available for \$3 per pound, as are grapefruit and oranges from Africa.

But if you carry a Communist Party card other items become instantly available, even though they are not displayed. Once a shipment of foreign beef went on sale and the consumer line quickly built up to 150 persons.

Again the black Volga sedans with tinted windows pulled up outside the store and the driver rushed to the back of the line, whipped out a party card and was instantly given the choicest cut of meat.

Instant Response

A U.S. exchange professor standing 50th in the line decided that he had waited long enough, went to the woman chopping up the quarter of beef, pulled out his Master Charge credit card, shoved it in her face like he had seen a party driver do, and got an instant response.

Although she could not decipher the Latin alphabet and the two circles on the card were a mystery to her, she immediately thought it was something important and told him he could have as much beef as he wanted. It was a minor coup. He went home feeling that he had beaten the system.

In the Soviet Union, when you cannot get something off the shelf, bribery is a way of life. The



Emil and Charlotte Sveilis look at a multilingual book on the suburbs of Leningrad at their home in Quakertown, Pa.

nation's second economy is through private contacts and bribery, not in money but in goods.

Almost every foreigner living there keeps a good supply of inexpensive vodka, bought for hard currency, to hand out for favors. To get the official government organization to do any maintenance work on your plaster-peeling, diplomatic-class apartment may take weeks or months, but a black market carpenter will do it for two bottles of vodka in 15 minutes.

And if she happens to be a woman, a couple of issues of Vogue or House Beautiful will do the trick. The current price of a 1978 Sears catalogue is 15 rubles (\$21.60) on

the black market. Even a two-year-old fashion magazine will bring up to \$10.

In some inner areas of Russia, store-bought meat has not been seen for years. Instead the population is encouraged to grow its own vegetables and raise its own animals. An engineer returning from a small town in inner Russia told me, "If it were not for the home-grown items, there would be another general famine like in 1922."

After returning to the United States people ask me how it was to live and work in the Soviet Union. I answer: "It was interesting. Not great, not nice, but just interesting."

Cocaine Use in U.S. Gaining Popularity

By Robert Reinhold

WASHINGTON, July 23 (NYT) — The use of marijuana and other illicit substances, particularly cocaine, is so widespread among well-educated young professional people with high-pressure jobs that it is increasingly difficult to find any who have not at least tried them.

Dr. Peter Bourne, who resigned Thursday as President Carter's adviser on drug abuse after acknowledging that he had written a false drug prescription, said in an interview that he and other members of the White House staff had smoked marijuana and that he was aware of the use of cocaine by some of the president's aides.

"If there were no use of marijuana and cocaine to a group of young people with the kind of educational and social background White House people have, that would characterize them as rather unusual in the United States today," said Dr. Lester Grinspoon, a psychiatrist at the Harvard Medical School. He is co-author with James Bakalar, of "Cocaine: A Drug and Its Social Evolution."

Surveys show a marked increase in the use of both drugs, particularly among young adults who came of age in the 1960s, during the movement against the Vietnam War and activism over other social issues. A Gallup Poll taken last year found that the number of people 25 to 29 years old who had tried marijuana nearly doubled, from 1973 to 1977, to 51 percent from 26 percent.

And, according to the "National Survey on Drug Abuse — 1977," which was made for the National Institute on Drug Abuse, the percentage of persons aged 26 to 34 who have experimented with marijuana or its derivative, hashish, increased from 19 percent in 1971 to 44 percent last year. The widest use was among those who had attended college.

Although cocaine is popularly associated with jet-setters and movie stars, its use is reportedly becoming widespread. The National Survey on Drug Abuse found that by last year one of every five young persons from 18 to 25 years old had tried it at least once, more than double the figure of five years earlier.

historical tendency has been for Paris to grow westward."

Taking out a more recent map, Mr. Filippi traced the many railway and road networks that flowed through La Defense, even before the project was built. He is proud of the fact that 90 percent of the people who work there arrive by bus or train instead of automobile. He even notes gleefully that it takes longer to drive to La Defense office buildings from adjoining apartment sites than it does to take a train — on the Paris region's new express subway — there from the center of Paris.

"Frank Lloyd Wright once said that modern society must decide between the automobile and the elevator," Mr. Filippi said. "La Defense is a model of urban design for great agglomerations like New York and Tokyo and, yes, even Paris. We need a great concentration of vertical architecture and we have to move people around by mass transportation. And if we are behind schedule, what does it matter? Original concepts are always made by optimists. If it took centuries to build Paris, we can wait a few more years or a decade to finish La Defense."

Unfinished Quality

Some residents and workers at La Defense say that they feel acutely the unfinished quality of the project.

Even at lunchtime on weekdays the pedestrian mall has the stillness of a Sunday afternoon in Paris. And on Sundays La Defense is as deserted as a city in an air-raid drill.

"Look around you," said Rene Salmon, a banker, finishing an afternoon coffee at a restaurant off the mall.

"They all look like me. The few workers you see are here to finish off the construction. And they'll be gone soon enough."

"I miss the crowds in Paris cafes and streets, the guessing about who does what. There's no mystery out here."

La Defense: Suburb of Future or Bad Paris Dream?

By Jonathan Kandell

PARIS (NYT) — From his office on the 36th floor of a smoked-glass tower, Pierre-Louis Filippi has a grand view of Paris.

"That's the Arc de Triomphe and the Champs Elysees and, of course, the Seine winding its way toward here," said Mr. Filippi, waving a cigar, his face slightly flushed from his lunchtime wine. "There's Charles de Gaulle Airport. I can see the planes taking off and landing and I don't have to hear them."

But many Parisians, looking at the huge, modernist urban development called La Defense, which Mr. Filippi directs from his office, are considerably less enthusiastic.

Ever since La Defense was conceived 20 years ago, its critics have attacked it as a misguided at-

tempt to "Manhattanize" Paris, to convert their city into a jumble of skyscrapers and high-rise apartment buildings reminiscent of a U.S. metropolis.

Opponents have ridiculed the idea that middle-class or wealthy Parisians would voluntarily abandon the historical attractions of the Left Bank or the glamour of the 16th Arrondissement for the cold futurism of La Defense on the western outskirts of Paris. As building costs and debts have soared, and as La Defense has fallen far behind schedule, the critics have felt vindicated.

In a sense, the opposition view has triumphed. There is little prospect that the government will allow Paris to become a Manhattan of the Seine in this century or early in

the next one. Resistance from environmentalists and traditionalists has been so strong that President Valery Giscard d'Estaing set limits on building heights in Paris some years ago. With few exceptions, the new business towers and huge low-income housing projects have been kept out of the city.

Acclaimed Abroad

But La Defense, though humbled, is far from being a disaster. And its proponents insist that it will be proved right, maybe later than sooner.

"Abroad, we are acclaimed," said Mr. Filippi, 57, who has weathered other urban battles as director of Orly Airport and as a leading official in the government's suburban development programs.



La Defense's director, Pierre-Louis Filippi: A grand view of a controversial project.

Art and Wind

The sprawling pedestrian mall, often swept by gale-force winds, is dotted with pop art and abstract sculptures, fountains and patches of shrubs, flowers and trees. Chic boutiques and leather-upholstered restaurants exist alongside street stands and quick-order snack bars.

The apartment buildings, most of them set aside in clusters from the offices, have plenty of parks and other green spaces. Bridges hang over freeways and connect La Defense to older, more traditional communities.

But La Defense has suffered many setbacks. It will be impossible for the project to reach its goal of 100,000 residents and 100,000 workers by 1982. Only a bit more than half the 16-million-square-foot

Unprofitable

Unlike the United States, the flight to the suburbs in France was spearheaded by working-class families pushed out of the cities by higher rents. Retail stores still find that their city operations — catering to the huge urban middle class — are far more profitable. Printemps, for example, has suffered losses of \$4 million a year at its store in Creteil, a southeastern Paris suburb, since it opened there in 1975. And La Defense's superb rail connections to the shopping heart of Paris — it takes only 10 minutes to get there — have further dissuaded department stores from moving out to the project.

But Mr. Filippi feels that history and logic are on his side. Unrolling a 17th-century royal hunting map, he pointed to a circled spot — the present site of La Defense — on a line from the center of Paris and beyond the Bois de Boulogne. "See, even back then, the government was planning to build something here," said Mr. Filippi. "The

Seeks 'What Is Politically Possible Today'

Durable Basque Mediator Advocates a Compromise

By Jonathan Kandell

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain, July 23 (NXT) — It used to be said that if Franco ever wanted to find a lasting solution to the problem of Basque separatism, he would have to travel to this northeastern coastal resort and knock on the door of Juan Maria Bandres.

The late dictator never made the visit, instead carrying on a policy of heavy-handed repression in the Basque country until his death. Since then, a marked liberalization has taken place in Spain.

The Basque region remains the political Achilles' heel of the center-right government of Premier Adolfo Suarez, and Mr. Bandres, a defense lawyer for Basque extremists and now a senator as well, still holds many of the keys for a compromise with Madrid.

The source of his power can seem elusive. In a region where political parties and factions proliferate, he remains an independent with no organization of his own. But in an atmosphere of rigid, polarized views, the 46-year-old Mr. Bandres is that rarity: a true intermediary.

For 15 years, he has defended every Basque terrorist facing the death penalty. Yet he condemns the gunmen of ETA — the Basque language acronym for "Basque Homeland and Liberty" — as being "completely out of step with the times."

Distinguish the Grays

During recent disturbances in the Basque provinces, when the fatal shooting by the police of two young protesters sparked a general strike and blockades of roads, Mr. Bandres led demonstrations, delivered eulogies and still got on the phone to speak with edgy government officials in Madrid.

On the key question of autonomy, he favors virtual independence from Spain but says he is willing to settle for considerably less if the door stays open for further delegation of powers to the region in the distant future.

"When Franco was alive, the problem was black and white," Mr. Bandres said. "It was us against a fascist national government. Since Franco's death, the colors have faded, and now we have to learn to distinguish the grays. Our radicals are deforming reality when they insist nothing has changed."

"The fact that ETA members who were once sentenced to death or long prison terms have been amnestied and are now walking around the streets — that's real change. The fact that as a parliamentarian I have complete freedom

to say anything I want, also means things are very different today."

There are troublesome reminders of the recent past. Only the night before, an anonymous caller had promised Mr. Bandres that he would be a dead man within days. The senator says he usually shrugs off these threats, but he finds it unsettling when his wife or one of his children picks up the receiver first.

Political commitment came later for Mr. Bandres than for most Basque activists. His father, an office worker, was a left-of-center democrat who never liked Franco but did not actively join the Republican or Basque separatist cause. Mr. Bandres describes his mother as a more traditional Basque, although she overtaught him the regional language.

Now that there has been a cultur-

al awakening in the region, Mr. Bandres is struggling to learn Basque, which has no apparent similarity to any other living language. He attends classes three times a week.

He recalls that defending political prisoners became his specialty. There have been thousands over the years — terrorists, propagandists, labor unionists and political organizers. He was arrested without charges several times, although he was never physically mistreated. In 1968 he was deported to southern Spain for three months. He keeps a framed copy of the deportation order in his office.

Mr. Bandres spends much of his time negotiating with the government on the future status of the Basque country. Parliamentary discussions are in progress in Madrid

on a new constitution to define the limits of autonomy for Spain's various regions.

He says that he would like complete independence from Madrid except for foreign affairs, the armed forces, a common currency and customs regulations. "We want our own police force as soon as possible," he said, "and eventually, legislative, executive and judicial autonomy."

But he favors concessions that would tie the Basque country more closely to the rest of Spain than other separatists want. He says that the region should submit to broad economic planning in Madrid, and that it should be willing to turn over some of its tax revenues for use in less developed parts of Spain.

"We want a new constitution

that gives us what is politically possible today, and leaves the door open for a further transfer of powers later on," he summed up. "I think we are building the foundations for an autonomy that we probably will see in our lifetimes."

The implicit message is that the Basque problem can be defused by immediate concessions from Madrid and the postponement of other, pricklier demands. It appeals to some government officials who hope that the passage of time under a democratic regime might dilute Basque calls for complete independence.

Basques Claim Responsibility

MADRID, July 23 (AP) — Basque separatist guerrillas apparently claimed responsibility yesterday for the assassination of an army general and his aide, saying that the army "is the axis of fascist repression" in the Basque provinces.

Anonymous calls to news media on Friday had claimed responsibility for the slayings for two other leftist extremist organizations. The claim purporting to come from ETA was in a note sent to newspapers in the Basque region.

Police, who first blamed the killings Friday on a Maoist urban guerrilla band, said that they believed the message was genuine because it "had all the characteristics used by the organization."

Big Gen. Juan Sanchez Ramos, 64, and his aide, Lt. Col. Juan Perez Rodriguez, 59, were killed with pistol shots by a man and a woman as they sat in a car in front of the general's home in Madrid early Friday.

Coups Ends Banzer Rule

(Continued from Page 1)

radio station Friday morning at the start of the coup.

The Bolivian aviation college and most of the air force is concentrated in Santa Cruz, a Pereda stronghold.

Gen. Banzer sent his agriculture minister, Alberto Natusch, and education minister, Jaime Nino de Guzman, to Santa Cruz in his private jet to talk over the situation with Gen. Pereda. They stayed about 90 minutes, then flew back to the capital.

It apparently was at this meeting that the air force warned it had planes prepared to strike the capital unless Gen. Banzer resigned and it was this threat which forced his decision.

Right Hand Man

Gen. Banzer believed until that time that he could count on an agreement with Gen. Pereda, who for the last four years has been his right hand man and confidant.

Gen. Alfonso Villalpando, the army commander who for a few moments was a member of the military junta that ruled Bolivia after Gen. Banzer's resignation and before Gen. Pereda took the oath of office, said the armed forces were united in the fight against Communism.

Gen. Villalpando said so far no measures have been taken against leftists and added he did not believe they would be persecuted.

However, former President Hernan Siles Zuazo, the leftist candidate and closest opponent to Gen. Pereda in the voting which was annulled, has not been seen in public since the start of the coup and his whereabouts were not known.

Alps Toll: 171 in 1977

GENEVA, July 23 (UPI) — A record 171 persons were killed in accidents in the Swiss Alps in 1977, the Alpine Club said.

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Some of the nearly 100 men at a neo-Nazi rally near Hamburg. Man at left holds a microphone.

Neo-Nazis, Police Fight at Hitler Memorial Service

LENTFOERDEN, West Germany, July 23 (UPI) — A planned memorial service for Hitler erupted into a beer-hall battle between about 100 members of a neo-Nazi group and police last night, leaving at least half a dozen persons injured, police said today.

A police spokesman said that in the course of the violence, the mostly youthful neo-Nazis attacked policemen with beer steins, bottles and truncheons.

Twenty members of the ultraright Action Front of National Socialists were taken into temporary custody, the spokesman said. Three policemen and three neo-Nazis suffered injuries in the fighting in the Tannenlof beer-hall in Lentfoerden, a small town near Hamburg.

The neo-Nazis, about 50 of whom were wearing black helmets and black boots similar to the ones used by Hitler's stormtroopers, attacked police as they rushed to the beer hall to break up the illegal rally.

The men had converged on Lentfoerden

from all parts of West Germany to stage an "Adolf Hitler Memorial Service."

"Justice for Hitler" was the slogan under which the gathering was to take place.

Inside the beer hall, police seized Nazi flags, Nazi literature, a Hitler portrait, truncheons and one knife. They also took into temporary custody Michael Kuehn, the self-styled "goat" (district chief) of the group's Hamburg branch.

Police said the public prosecutor was investigating Mr. Kuehn on suspicion of distributing Nazi propaganda material.

Participants in the rally met at a restaurant on the highway south of Hamburg before continuing to a motorcade to Lentfoerden.

They were followed by several police radio cars whose crews radioed for reinforcements: once the neo-Nazis had gathered in the beer hall.

The neo-Nazis barricaded the beer hall's doors and windows in apparent anticipation of police action.

Obituaries

Henry Longhurst, 69, U.K. Golf Writer

LONDON, July 23 (IHT) — Henry Longhurst, 69, the longtime golf columnist for the Sunday Times, died Friday night.

Mr. Longhurst, who was captain of the Cambridge golf team in 1930

and who began writing about the game in 1932, was a master storyteller whose limpid style set a new norm for golf writers. He was associated with the Sunday Times for more than 40 years, giving up his weekly column in 1974. He also did BBC television commentary of open golf tournaments.

Mr. Longhurst carried his golfing skills into his early life in journalism, winning the German amateur title in 1937. In 1943 and 1944 he served as Conservative MP for Acton, Middlesex. He won the Journalist of the Year Special Award in 1969 and in 1972 was made a CBE. Last year he received a rare life membership in the Royal and Ancient Club at St. Andrews.

His writings included a number of books, among them, "It Was Good While It Lasted," "I Wouldn't Have Missed It," "You Never Know Till You Get There," "Only on Sundays," and "My Life and Soft Times."

Mary Pillsbury Lord

NEW YORK, July 23 (AP) — Mary Stinson Pillsbury Lord, 73, a former U.S. representative to the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, died Friday of cancer.

Sen. Talmadge To Pay \$35,000 Back to Senate

WASHINGTON, July 23 (UPI) — Sen. Herman Talmadge, D-Ga., plans to quickly reimburse the Senate for about \$35,000 in improperly claimed expenses, his spokesman said today.

"The senator is anxious to make reimbursement for any discrepancy as soon as possible," said spokesman Gordon Roberts. Sources said that an audit of an office bank account indicated Sen. Talmadge collected about \$35,000 in overpayments for official expenses from 1971 to 1977.

Senators obtain money for expenses by submitting vouchers with the office of the secretary of the Senate. Senate rules do not require detailed itemization of expenditures or supporting documents.

The Washington Star reported that about \$24,000 was for expenses that did not occur, with the remaining \$11,000 for money that Sen. Talmadge spent but not on items considered by the Senate as legitimate expenses. Some of the \$11,000, for example, went for entertainment that is not considered a legitimate expense, sources said.

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Bank Robber: The Case Of the Overeager Author

(Continued from Page 1)

words. "Put the money in here... small bills... no change."

Information in Mr. Drummond's notes indicated that he wrote two crime novels under the name George Redder. Only one was published.

Here are the author's notes, as excerpted by police:

BANK ROBBER

Chapter One, Page One.

I'm a bank robber. Beginning tomorrow. That's the chancy but what isn't?

I'll work alone. Nothing original in that? ONE MAN, ONE TOWN, THREE BANKS, ONE DAY! Neat and tidy, and it shouldn't take that much additional time.

George Redder wrote two crime novels: The Flight Instructor Murders and The Murder at Madison Square (this one not yet published). A publisher told me crime fiction sales are slumping. He blames TV for saturating the genre. Claims real crime is in. Says Son-of-Sam sells.

Son-of-Sam style too easy, too safe but these banks is a challenge. If I'm going to write a true story it should contain some of the improbabilities and suspense of a good mystery yarn.

(Mr. Drummond describes a discussion with a friend whose opinion he valued. The friend told him that the idea lacked credibility and that no protagonist would undertake it unless he was crazy or suicidal or both. His friend, however, does not realize that Mr. Drummond is not talking about fiction. Mr. Drummond says he is no more crazy than the next man.)

Suicidal, possibly. The risk would be in the attempt on three banks not just one.

How close — how identical is the objective reality of crime to the writer's imagination of it? Murders often sing but they don't write, and fiction writers don't kill. What right then have we to copy crime if we don't know it first hand?

The question is if an actual crime would be more real. This would be the time to test this hypothesis.

So my third and last book will be nonfiction. A how-to book for those who only stand and dream; a step-by-step instruction to oblivion.

(Mr. Drummond then discussed the locale for the crime.)

The city should enjoy a brisk economy and be large enough to contribute to New York's store of out-of-town newspapers. Cleveland maybe, or Columbus.

Columbus. Population — according to an old Rand McNally



Jack Drummond

— is 485,000 — say 650,000 by now. A town I haven't seen, named for the man who began it for us, and may finish it for me. Wish I could afford to wait until Columbus Day, but that's too cute and I need the green now — another reason to begin research.

The plans have been completed. A plane reserved from my flying club, purchased a wig and have stolen a gun. Plans include to steal a car in Columbus and leave outside the bus station when done it [sic].

Bank Robber's structure will be chaptered in three parts per chapter. First I will list my intentions followed by newspaper coverage of the event. This will spare me a good deal of effort and verbiage as the reporters write the bulk of the book for me. The last part of each chapter will be a postscript detailing factual discrepancies and exaggerations to the press.

The length of the book all depends on the outcome of the actions taken. What luck he has.

If he dies tomorrow not even the first chapter will be completed which stimulates many reflections for the author.

Now for the hard part. I must close my eyes and sleep. Tomorrow will be an iffy day and the adrenalin runs. Will I be alive to sleep tomorrow night? Or shall I sleep The Big Sleep?

The odds on living are seventy-third [sic]. The odds are this way because the author has chosen the time, place and a method without roadblocks.

My biggest problem as I anticipate it will be crowd control in the hanks with no back up.

I have decided not to be taken alive and will shoot if breached. I hope I won't have to... If it comes unglued I will make other to lie down in deep pastures with me?

The adrenalin runs.

George Redder.

Republic National Bank of New York

Consolidated Statement of Condition

JUNE 30, 1978

ASSETS

Cash and demand accounts	\$ 174,297,765
Interest bearing deposits with banks	320,685,269
Precious metals	58,948,742
Investment securities	522,222,094
Federal funds sold and securities purchased under agreements to resell	274,875,000
Loans, net of unearned income	1,427,055,746
Allowance for possible loan losses	(26,704,925)
Loans (net)	1,400,350,821
Customers' liability under acceptances	105,192,693
Bank premises and equipment	17,576,335
Accrued interest receivable	46,080,677
Other assets	114,457,361
	<u>\$3,034,686,757</u>

LIABILITIES

Deposits	\$2,207,012,379
Federal funds purchased and securities sold under agreements to repurchase	254,933,972
Other liabilities for borrowed money	2,490,171
Acceptances outstanding	105,631,546
Accrued interest payable	111,533,045
Other liabilities	82,411,504

STOCKHOLDER'S EQUITY

Common stock	100,000,000
Surplus	79,346,591
Surplus representing convertible notes obligation assumed by parent corporation	11,290,000
Undivided profits	80,037,549
Total stockholder's equity	<u>270,674,140</u>
	<u>\$3,034,686,757</u>

Letters of credit outstanding \$ 125,581,144

The total investment in precious metals and the precious metal content of silver coins were substantially hedged by forward sales. The unhedged portion of this investment was \$2.7 million at June 30, 1978.

A subsidiary of REPUBLIC NEW YORK CORPORATION

REPUBLIC NEW YORK CORPORATION

SUMMARY OF RESULTS

For the Six Months Ended June 30,

	1978	1977
Net income	\$12,143,745	\$9,196,120
Net income applicable to common stock	10,018,745	9,196,120
Earnings per share of common stock:		
Net income:		
Primary	\$3.20	\$2.94
Fully diluted	2.96	2.70
Dividends declared	.76	.50

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JPY 100,000

Euromarket

Investors Shun Dollar, DM Bonds As Market Is Grippled by Doubts

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, July 23 (IHT) — "I always thought that if you couldn't do fixed-rate deals you could do floating-rate notes, or if you couldn't sell dollar securities you could sell Deutsche marks," laments a senior executive at one of the leading Eurobond issuing houses.

But last week, nothing was right. "The market is fed up, shell shocked," this banker says. The bond market is gripped by doubts — that the United States can resolve the problems depressing the dollar or that West Germany can fulfill its summit commitments without fanning domestic inflation.

The new issues on offer in the dollar sector fared poorly. The \$100 million offering of J.C. Penney, carrying a fixed-rate coupon of 8 1/2 percent, was priced at 99 1/2 but opened trading at 97 3/4 bid-98 1/4 asked. With subscriptions barely covering the amount on offer, there reportedly was considerable disagreement within the management group over whether the terms should be sweetened. The modest discount obviously was not what the market was looking for. However, with the price in the secondary market around 98 — producing an effective yield of 9 percent — dealers reported considerable buying from institutional investors.

While Penney was trying to find an appropriate trading level, prices of seasoned issues in the secondary market rose. The Inco 9s ended at 97, up from 96 1/4 at the beginning of the week. The EIB 8 1/2s of 1993 rose to 95 from 94 1/4. Dealers explained that what money is being invested is going into the secondary

market, looking in high yield on high quality paper.

However, as the bulk of the dealers have been shorting the market in anticipation of further increases in short-term rates and concurrent declines in bond prices, the small buying was enough to drive professionals to cover their shorts and this fueled the updraft in prices.

The desire to lock in high long-term yields by buying discounted bonds in the secondary market is bad news for floating-rate notes. These issues are almost all trading at discounts, feeding fears that the very heavy recent volume may be too much for the market to bear. The Chase Manhattan notes ended the week bid at 98 1/4. Caisse Centrale was quoted at 98 1/4 and the African Development Bank was quoted at 96 1/4.

Critics argue that while the current coupon on these notes may look appealing, once short-term rates begin to abate floaters will have lost whatever appeal they had and the rush to get out will keep prices depressed. In contrast, buying discounted fixed-rate bonds assures an attractive yield and at the same time offers the prospect of capital appreciation when and if prices move back to par.

This is no help to Standard Chartered Bank, which launched a \$100 million, 12-year floater carrying a coupon of a quarter point over the London interbank offered rate for six months Eurodollars or a minimum of 5 1/4 percent. Managers say that "it is not our impression" that the issue is moving slowly. They say that having just made a private placement of \$10 million for Charterhouse Japhet Ltd. with

Syndicated Bank Loans

PARIS, July 23 (IHT) — Following the example of numerous other borrowers who have renegotiated terms or refinanced syndicated bank loans made when terms were much less favorable to debtors, Spain informed banks last week that it plans to prepay \$500 million of the \$1-billion loan it arranged in 1976.

The interest on that five-year loan was set at 1 1/2 points over the London interbank rate — at the time considered very "fine" terms, but looking expensive in today's market where spreads on prime names start as low as 1/2 over the London interbank offered rate (Libor). While the Spanish have not yet indicated any intention to borrow anew, banks in the original syndicate clearly expect the other shoe to drop shortly.

The decision to prepay only part of the original loan is unusual and bankers are not quite sure what the government's intentions are. They note that the government has recently committed itself to making no net increase in the level of its external indebtedness for the rest of this year. With reserves currently at around \$8 billion — tourist income is at its seasonal peak — the government would be in a strong position to seek to refinance the loan at less costly terms, bankers say.

Comecon's International Investment Bank is currently negotiating to tap the market for some \$500 million. The 10-year loan being discussed with a syndicate being put together by Dresdner Bank would be the longest yet arranged for an East-bloc institution. Terms reportedly include a spread over Libor starting at 3/4 of a point.

Bulgaria is also in the market, seeking \$90 million for six years with the spread starting at 3/4 of a point over Libor and rising to 1/2 in the final three years. At the same time, it is arranging a loan of 7.25 billion yen for five years at a fixed rate of 7 1/4 percent under the leadership of Bank of Tokyo. Informal sources report that Sumitomo Bank is negotiating a 12-year loan for Hungary.

The Investment Bank of Tinograd is currently in the market arranging a \$30-million, seven-year loan at 1 1/4 points over Libor.

Other major loans are underway for Latin American borrowers. A consortium is being formed to arrange a \$500 million loan for Venezuela. Spreads on this 10-year loan would start at 3/4 and rise to 1/2 of a point over Libor. It last borrowed \$1 billion for 10 years at 3/4 over Libor.

Brazil's Nuclearbank is seeking \$110 million from a syndicate led by

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 2)

a group of Swiss banks supports their view that the market is still there and widening. Charterhouse's seven-year paper carries a coupon of a quarter point over Libor with a minimum guarantee of 6 percent.

Also on offer is \$25 million for Alahh Bank of Kuwait, offering a quarter point over Libor or a minimum of 5 1/4 percent. A number of floaters is said to be waiting to come to market, but rumors are

that terms will be sweetened with higher margins over Libor.

The market for convertibles also appears to have slumped after Thorn International was obliged to raise the coupon on its \$25 million of 10-year paper to 7 from 6 1/4 percent initially indicated. The bonds are convertible into common stock at a price of 367 pence a share, giving a conversion premium of 4.86

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 1)

Misleading Report Fuels Surge

Precious-Metals Futures Lure Speculators

CHICAGO, July 23 (AP-DJ) — A misleading report that Mideast nations had abandoned the U.S. dollar as the exclusive pricing vehicle for crude oil capped a week of developments that had speculators scrambling to buy precious-metals futures.

The report, as clarified, said a committee of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries had recommended pegging crude-oil prices to a group of world currencies.

"Still, it was the straw that broke the camel's back," one market observer commented. "Gold regained a lot of its glitter in the eyes of people who are worried about adverse economic events and political instability."

Responding to a burst of interest from both commercial users and speculators, gold futures tallied their biggest weekly gains in recent memory. The leading precious metal soared by as much as \$11.20 an ounce on New York's Comex, winding up at \$202.50 in December contracts.

Records Set

Several gold deliveries surged to new life-of-contract highs. The International Monetary Market in Chicago estimated that 20,151 gold contracts, a record, were traded Friday, when the OPEC news triggered heavy buying. And the spot price for gold was fixed in London at \$190.75 an ounce, surpassed only by the all-time record of \$197.50 set on Dec. 30, 1974.

The reasons behind the upswing, which gained momentum throughout the period, ranged from economic and political developments to strictly technical factors.

Analysts said the renewed interest was ignited by skepticism about the results of the recent economic

summit in Bonn. In general, specialists felt that the meeting failed to produce the solutions needed to stabilize the battered U.S. dollar.

Subsequent events merely fueled

the bullish sentiments. Among others, they included good demand evidenced at the U.S. Treasury's monthly gold auction; the poor performance of the dollar in for-

sign money markets; worsening relations between the United States and the Soviet Union and concern about the future of Mideast peace talks.

"The wires were humming with news that worries people. So everybody wanted to put their money where it's not so vulnerable to inflation and the declining value of the dollar," one specialist said.

Silver futures also netted hefty gains, rising 22.5 cents to 24.2 cents an ounce in New York. Copper prices climbed about 1 cent a pound, and platinum advanced approximately \$10 an ounce.

Currency Buying

Meanwhile, the OPEC report also stimulated heavy buying in foreign currency and grain contracts.

Japanese yen deliveries ended at record highs, while British pound, Swiss franc and West German mark futures appreciated sharply.

The late turnaround in grains enabled wheat prices to finish in the plus column, lessened the losses in corn prices and brought soybean contracts to within a few cents of the previous week's closing prices.

But good weather and the outlook for ample supplies continued to weigh on the market. Analysts said the week's activity, despite a midweek respite and the final session's rally, was dominated by negative supply-demand influences.

Crash Kills 22 in Nepal

KATMANDU, Nepal, July 23 (AP) — A bus plunged into the Trisuli River 50 miles west of here, killing 22 persons and injuring 13, the Nepalese national news agency reported today.

Selling in 100s High Low Last Chg					Selling in 100s High Low Last Chg					Selling in 100s High Low Last Chg					Selling in 100s High Low Last Chg					Selling in 100s High Low Last Chg					
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New Issue

All of the Notes having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

31st July, 1978

Banque Internationale pour l'Afrique Occidentale

US\$ 20,000,000

Floating Rate Notes 1978-1983

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LimitedCrédit Commercial
de France

Banco do Brasil S.A.

S.G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.

Nomura Europe N.V.

Algemeene Bank Nederland N.V.

A.E. Ames & Co.
Limited

Amex Bank Limited

Banca Commerciale Italiana

Banca Nazionale del Lavoro

Bank of America International Limited

Bank Gutzwiller, Kurz, Baugener (Overseas) Limited

Bank Mess & Hope N.V.

Bankers Trust International Limited

Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A.

Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez

Banque Européenne de Tokyo S.A.

Banque Française de Commerce Extérieur

Banque Française de Crédit International Ltd.

Banque Louis-Dreyfus

Banque de Neufilze, Schlumberger, Mallet

Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas

Banque Rothschild

Banque de la Société Financière Européenne

Banque de l'Union Européenne

Banque Vernet et Commerciale

Banque Worms

Bayerische Hypotheken- und Wechsel-Bank

Bayerische Landesbank Girozentrale

Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank

Caisse Centrale des Banques Populaires

Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations

Crédit Agricole (C.N.C.A.)

Centrale Rabobank

Citicorp International Group

Chase Manhattan Limited

Creditanstalt-Bankverein

Crédit Industriel et Commercial

Crédit Lyonnais

Dai-ichi Kangyo Bank Limited

Daiva Europe N.V.

Dean Witter Reynolds Inc.

DG Bank

Dresdner Bank

European Banking Company Limited

Deutsche Gemeinnützige Bank

First Bavarian Capital Corporation

First Boston (Europe) Limited

Girozentrale und Bank der Österreichischen Sparkassen

Goldman Sachs International Corp.

Hill Samuel & Co. Limited

E.F. Hutton & Co. N.V.

Kleinwort, Benson Limited

Kreditbank S.A. Luxembourg

Kuhn Loeb Lehman Brothers International

Lazard Brothers & Co., Ltd.

Lazard Frères & Cie

Lloyds Bank International Limited

Loeb Rhoades, Hornblower International Limited

Lombard, Odier International S.A.

Manufacturers Hanover Limited

Merrill Lynch International & Co.

Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited

Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited

The Nikko, (Luxembourg) S.A.

Nippon European Bank S.A.

Pan Asian Finance Company Limited

Pierson, Halding & Pierson N.V.

Salomon Brothers International Limited

Sanwa Bank (Underwriters) Limited

Schröder, Münchmeyer, Hengst & Co. Bank

J. Henry Schroder Wag & Co. Limited

Société Bancaire Barclays Limited

Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. Incorporated

Société Centrale de Banque

Société Générale de Banque

Société Générale

Société Générale Alsacienne de Banque

Svenska Handelsbanken

Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas) Limited

Sumitomo Finance International

Vereins- und Westbank Aktiengesellschaft

Wood Gundy Limited

Yamaichi International (Nederland) N.V.

Over-Counter Market

Symbol	100s	High	Low	Last	Change
Amex 25	100	100	100	100	0
Amex 50	100	100	100	100	0
Amex 100	100	100	100	100	0
Amex 200	100	100	100	100	0
Amex 300	100	100	100	100	0
Amex 400	100	100	100	100	0
Amex 500	100	100	100	100	0
Amex 600	100	100	100	100	0
Amex 700	100	100	100	100	0
Amex 800	100	100	100	100	0
Amex 900	100	100	100	100	0
Amex 1000	100	100	100	100	0
Amex 1100	100	100	100	100	0
Amex 1200	100	100	100	100	0
Amex 1300	100	100	100	100	0
Amex 1400	100	100	100	100	0
Amex 1500	100	100	100	100	0
Amex 1600	100	100	100	100	0
Amex 1700	100	100	100	100	0
Amex 1800	100	100	100	100	0
Amex 1900	100	100	100	100	0
Amex 2000	100	100	100	100	0
Amex 2100	100	100	100	100	0
Amex 2200	100	100	100	100	0
Amex 2300	100	100	100	100	0
Amex 2400	100	100	100	100	0
Amex 2500	100	100	100	100	0
Amex 2600	100	100	100	100	0
Amex 2700	100	100	100	100	0
Amex 2800	100	100	100	100	0
Amex 2900	100	100	100	100	0
Amex 3000	100	100	100	100	0
Amex 3100	100	100	100	100	0
Amex 3200	100	100	100	100	0
Amex 3300	100	100	100	100	0
Amex 3400	100	100	100	100	0
Amex 3500	100	100	100	100	0
Amex 3600	100	100	100	100	0
Amex 3700	100	100	100	100	0
Amex 3800	100	100	100	100	0
Amex 3900	100	100	100	100	0
Amex 4000	100	100	100	100	0
Amex 4100	100	100	100	100	0
Amex 4200	100	100	100	100	0
Amex 4300	100	100	100	100	0
Amex 4400	100	100	100	100	0
Amex 4500	100	100	100	100	0
Amex 4600	100	100	100	100	0
Amex 4700	100	100	100	100	0
Amex 4800	100	100	100	100	0
Amex 4900	100	100	100	100	0
Amex 5000	100	100	100	100	0
Amex 5100	100	100	100	100	0
Amex 5200	100	100	100	100	0
Amex 5300	100	100	100	100	0
Amex 5400	100	100	100	100	0
Amex 5500	100	100	100	100	0
Amex 5600	100	100	100	100	0
Amex 5700	100	100	100	100	0
Amex 5800	100	100	100	100	0
Amex 5900	100	100	100	100	0
Amex 6000	100	100	100	100	0
Amex 6100	100	100	100	100	0
Amex 6200	100	100	100	100	0
Amex 6300	100	100	100	100	0
Amex 6400	100	100	100	100	0
Amex 6500	100	100	100	100	0
Amex 6600	100	100	100	100	0
Amex 6700	100	100	100	100	0
Amex 6800	100	100	100	100	0
Amex 6900	100	100	100	100	0
Amex 7000	100	100	100	100	0
Amex 7100	100	100	100	100	0
Amex 7200	100	100	100	100	0
Amex 7300	100	100	100	100	0
Amex 7400	100	100	100	100	0
Amex 7500	100	100	100	100	0
Amex 7600	100	100	100	100	0
Amex 7700	100	100	100	100	0
Amex 7800	100	100	100	100	0
Amex 7900	100	100	100	100	0
Amex 8000	100	100	100	100	0
Amex 8100	100	100	100	100	0
Amex 8200	100	100	100	100	0
Amex 8300	100	100	100	100	0
Amex 8400	100	100	100	100	0
Amex 8500	100	100	100	100	0
Amex 8600	100	100	100	100	0
Amex 8700	100	100	100	100	0
Amex 8800	100	100	100	100	0
Amex 8900	100	100	100	100	0
Amex 9000	100	100	100	100	0
Amex 9100	100	100	100	100	0
Amex 9200	100	100	100	100	0
Amex 9300	100	100	100	100	0
Amex 9400	100	100	100	100	0
Amex 9500	100	100	100	100	0
Amex 9600	100	100	100	100	0
Amex 9700	100	100	100	100	0
Amex 9800	100	100	100	100	0
Amex 9900	100	100	100	100	0
Amex 10000	100	100	100	100	0

Symbol	100s	High	Low	Last	Change
Amex 25	100	100	100	100	0
Amex 50	100	100	100	100	0
Amex 100	100	100	100	100	0
Amex 200	100	100	100	100	0
Amex 300	100	100	100	100	0
Amex 400	100	100	100	100	0
Amex 500	100	100	100	100	0
Amex 600	100	100	100	100	0
Amex 700	100	100	100	100	0
Amex 800	100	100	100	100	0
Amex 900	100	100	100	100	0
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Amex 2000	100	100	100	100	0
Amex 2100	100	100	100	100	0
Amex 2200	100	100	100	100	0
Amex 2300	100	100	100	100	0
Amex 2400	100	100	100	100	0
Amex 2500	100	100	100	100	0
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Amex 3700	100	100	100	100	0
Amex 3800	100	100	100	100	0
Amex 3900	100	100	100	100	0
Amex 4000	100	100	100	100	0
Amex 4100	100	100	100	100	0
Amex 4200	100	100	100	100	0
Amex 4300	100	100	100	100	0
Amex 4400	100	100	100	100	0
Amex 4500	100	100	100	100	0
Amex 4600	100	100	100	100	0
Amex 4700	100	100	100	100	0
Amex 4800	100	100	100	100	0
Amex 4900	100	100	100	100	0
Amex 5000	100	100	100	100	0
Amex 5100	100	100	100	100	0
Amex 5200	1				

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Participations: Banque Franco-Allemande S.A. Paris, Tel. 3 59 0108, Banco da Bahia Investimentos S.A., Rio de Janeiro, Tel. 2 53 98 23

Friday and Saturday Line Scores

MicroLSD

Option & price								Vol. Last Vol. Last Vol. Last Close								Option & price								Vol. Last Vol. Last Vol. Last Close								Option & price								Vol. Last Vol. Last Vol. Last Close							
								— Jul — Oct — Jan —																																							
Aloha		40	129	2%	15	4	a	1 B M	260	2808	9	2619	15%	145	13%	270%	A M P	35	17	1	2	2%	4	3%	35	Quebec Hydro 6-4-87		99%					BASF 7-6-87		85%	84%				July 5, 1978 July							
Alleg		45	5		11	12 1/4	1	1 B M P	260	416	10%	619	16%	39	20%	270%	Bally	25	5	13%	18	13 1/2	b	38%	Quebec Hydro 6-4-87		99%					CAN 7-6-87		100%	101%				1978 UCT 17								
								1 B M	260	416	10%	619	16%	39	20%	270%	Bally	35	235	4%	38	6%	41	81%	Santa Fe 6-4-87		99%					CECA 10-1-82		100%	101%												
								1 B M P	260	416	10%	619	16%	39	20%	270%	Bally	35	235	4%	38	6%	41	81%	Santa Fe 6-4-87		99%					Chorbonnais 10-4-82		100%	101%				UCS								
								1 B M P	260	416	10%	619	16%	39	20%	270%	Bally	35	235	4%	38	6%	41	81%	Vestel 6-4-87		99%					Cin Laforge 7-6-87		100%	101%				102								
								1 B M P	260	416	10%	619	16%	39	20%	270%	Bally	35	235	4%	38	6%	41	81%	Weir Canada 6-4-87		99%					Cred Franc 10-4-82		100%	101%				FF								
								1 B M P	260	416	10%	619	16%	39	20%	270%	Bally	35	235	4%	38	6%	41	81%								FLUX															

[illegible]

Margin Almost 4 Minutes

Hinault Wins Tour de France

By Samuel Abt

PARIS, July 23 (IHT) — Coast the last few yards across the finish line, Bernard Hinault of France won the Tour de France by a margin of 3 minutes and 40 seconds over the second-place rider, Joaquin Sainza of Portugal.

He knew I had to be careful," he said after his victory in his first race. "I was afraid of falling and losing it all away. But everything went out fine."

Second, overall, 3 minutes and 40 seconds back, was Joop Zoetemelk of the Netherlands. The third time he has finished just behind the leader in eight Tours de France. Zoetemelk, who has never won a Tour, was leading until Hinault dethroned him in a time trial Friday.

Third, overall, was Joaquim Sainza of Portugal, 6:54 behind Hinault, fourth was Joseph Bruyere of Belgium, 9:04 behind, and fifth Christian Szwed of France, 10:00 behind. Seventy-eight riders finished out of 110 who started.

He moved through the small towns where it is the excitement for the month and the cyclists pass close enough to the spectators to receive an illegal push or to have a bottle of water thrown over them as relief from heat.

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Such spontaneous demonstrations are rare in Paris, where spectators stood behind barriers, waiting hours under a hot sun for the race to arrive and pass the final four miles between the Tuileries Gardens and the Arc de Triomphe.

Six times the racers went up and down the broad Champs-Élysées as many in the crowd bought periscopes to watch the action over the heads in front of them.

Finally, Gerry Knetemann of the Netherlands surged first across the finish, followed closely by three other racers, to win today's stage.

A minute and a half later, the pack arrived. 74 riders clocked in the same time, since time no longer mattered. Despite the best efforts of battalions of policemen, some spectators broke through the barriers and engulfed the racers.

Led to the podium, Hinault kissed his mother, shook hands with his father, kissed his wife, was kissed by numerous cycling officials and finally pulled on the overall leader's yellow jersey on top of the one he has worn since Friday.

Then Maurice Couve de Murville, a former French prime minister and now a member of the National Assembly, presented Hinault with a Sevres vase. The rider held it high over his head, an engaging but not quite a broad smile on his face.

Alot, Reserved

Hinault rarely smiles broadly. The words most often used to describe him are proud, stubborn, willful and solitary. Racers also say of him that he has character.

Raymond Poulidor, 14 times an entry in the Tour de France but never a winner, tells this anecdote about Hinault: "One understood immediately that he had character and that neither Merckx nor Poulidor impressed him. He was afraid of nothing. One day, in the Midi Libre race, I believe, we had to start the stage by going up a mountain. The evening before Hinault had been hopelessly outdistanced and was effectively out of the race."

"But the next morning, he started out at full speed and stayed at the head of the race for 15 miles, going all out. Behind him we had our hands full to keep up. And then, having done it and showed us, he quit the race. I realized then that we were going to have further dealings with him, that he was not an ordinary racer."

Barry Hoban, another veteran of the race, said of Hinault: "He's got character, that's for sure. He's a superstar and that's good for the sport."

Hinault offered a description of himself in a weekend interview in a French newspaper that asked him how he compared himself to such cycling stars as Eddy Merckx. "I am Hinault," he said, "a stubborn and aggressive Breton, who is not afraid of anybody but who doesn't resemble anybody. . . I race with my means, in my style and with my ambition. Like all my adversaries, I have a head and two legs. I have no complexes. Success, that's the sole solution."

4 Years as Pro

He has known much success in his career, which started in 1971 when he became an amateur racer. He turned professional in 1975 with the Gitanes team and began

winning French regional races, reaching an important peak in 1976 when he finished sixth in the world championships and became known as a man to watch.

Last year, he won some bigger European races, including two classics in Belgium, but was held out of the Tour de France because he was considered not yet ready, at age 22, for his debut. This year, he said he had three goals, to win the Tour de France, the French national championships and then the Tour de France. He has won all three.

Before the start of the Tour last month, he was considered to be among the favorites, especially since no other Frenchman seemed capable of winning. France has had no winners in sports lately — out in the first round of the World Cup finals, beaten quickly in the Davis Cup, unlikely to win anything at the world swimming and track and field championships later this summer — and there is a very real need here for a winner.

Hinault, who can be personable and charming, is not only a winner but also a winner with a winner's outlook, which means that he should be a winner for a long time to come.

Here, in comments during the tour, as his handsome face took on a new look of responsibility, is Hinault.

● On success: "I find it natural. It's the consequence of work. Also, for the moment, I have luck with me. It's not often that I blow a tire and I don't often fall."

● On attacking during a race: "I have the same fighter's temperament I've always had, but I've learned to control it. I'm now in my fourth season as a professional and I'm beginning to understand my job by heart."

● On arrogance: "You ask me if I'll have a big head. I don't believe so. I have no reason to change. What has happened has been the logical result of my efforts."

● On popularity: "I have a lot of supporters and that stimulates me in an unbelievable fashion. That said, it would not bother me if I was not popular. I do what I can to be. I'm willing, for example, to give my cap to a young nurse after a race. But it ends there."

● On himself: "When the race goes well, I feel relaxed. If it gets difficult, I dig in. That's my temperament."

Or, as his mother said, "When I was small, I wanted everything and I wanted it right now. That's Bernard."

Hinault grew up in Yffineac, a village of 2,000 persons in Brittany, where his father is a worker for the railroad. Both Hinault's parents ride bicycles and his father boasts that he has never owned a car.

When away from the races, Hinault still lives in the town, although he and his wife are building a home two miles away in another village, Quessoy.

About 100 of his neighbors decided to honor him by being present at the finish today and so two buses left Yffineac for Paris at 4 a.m. "I don't like official ceremonies," his mother said, "but this time it's something special. Bernard, he deserves it. Besides, for 100 francs a person, bus, snack and dinner included, it's not expensive."

If Los Angeles Withdraws

IOC Would Accept U.S. Bids for Games

LONDON, July 23 (AP) — Lord Jannet, president of the International Olympic Committee, said today that the way will be open for other U.S. cities to apply for the 1996 Summer Games if Los Angeles withdraws.

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"Meanwhile, I still hope that Los Angeles will find a way to go through with its bid. I am quite ready to meet with the Los Angeles people again if they want to come over to Europe."

Mayor Tom Bradley said that he will recommend to the Los Angeles city council that the city withdraw its bid. This was after the IOC had told him that a proposal

to make an independent group responsible for the games, instead of the city itself, was not in accordance with IOC rules.

Meeting Scheduled

A meeting of the IOC executive board has been called in Lausanne July 29-31. If Los Angeles has a change of heart, or comes up with a compromise, the Lausanne meeting would be the last chance to reach an agreement.

Otherwise, the IOC executive board will invite new bids. Los Angeles was the only applicant at the end of last year.

Montreal, Mexico City and Munich have all been reported ready to take over the Games. But many IOC members would prefer a U.S. city. They fear the Olympic movement in the United States would suffer a severe blow if Los Angeles backed out and the Games went to another country.

Meanwhile, Los Angeles' hopes for the Olympics flickered but did not die Friday as the city council voted to continue discussions this week.

Final Effort

Council president John Ferraro said a special ad hoc committee meeting would be held next week in a desperate effort to bring the Games to the city.

"While there are still numerous unresolved areas of dispute between the city's position and that of the IOC," said Councilman Bob Ronka, "there is now, for the first time, an indication the IOC may be willing to award the 1984 Olympics on the terms Los Angeles specifies."

Bradley, meeting in Washington with President Carter last week, said if the city is awarded the games, it would need financial assistance from the federal government.

Carter and Bradley discussed the 1980 Moscow Olympics, agreeing that politics have begun to play too large a role in the amateur athletic competition. Carter said he did not want the U.S.-Soviet dispute over treatment of Russian dissidents to involve the 1980 Games.

Only one player beat par 71 and five others equaled regulation figures on the next to last round of a Country Club of Indianapolis tournament.

